ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,447—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1895.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE OYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.
PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The best and most Complete Guide of its kind published in India.
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
B.I. PEKIN	3908	G. Langborne	9th Aug.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	16th "
B.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	23rd "
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	30th "
B.I. GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	6th Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	13th "
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5152	R. F. Briscoe	21st Sept.
B.V.I. THAMES	4113	A. Symons	28th "
B.I. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	F. H. Seymour	5th Oct.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	12th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5152	C. Gadd	19th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	26th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd Nov.
B.V.I. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	9th "
B.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	23rd "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	30th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B.V.I. proceed direct to VENICE, taking passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port tranship to the mail steamer at Aden, and passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice steamer.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The "Caledonia" (marked B M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No passengers for London will be booked for this voyage.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 A. M. on day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued for Round-the-World tours *via* Japan and Vancouver, or *via* Australia and America.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

7th August	4th September
21st August	18th September

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th July, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Sep.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	B. Vidos	4,235	350	9th Aug.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	9th Sep.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA.	V. Gherzmann	3,012	350	21st August

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug. 1, 1895.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA'S CHARTERED STEAMER "CAM," 3,022 Tons, Captain J. MATHIAS, will SAIL on or about 9th August for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and NAGASAKI, also engaging Cargo for CHEFOO, JINSEN-FUSAN, GENSAN and VLADIVOSTOCK.

For freight and other particulars apply to—

TATA & SONS, Agents,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha
(Japan Mail Steamship Co.).
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 31st July, 1895.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
S. S. "CAM."

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. "CAM," ARRIVED from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, KOBE and YOKOHAMA, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Captain CLARK, the Steamer's Surveyor, shall attend every Morning to Survey damages, &c., and no claims of any kind whatever shall be entertained after the Departure of the Steamer, sailing hence for China and Japan ports on or about the 9th instant.

TATA & SONS, Agents,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Victoria Buildings: Fort, Bombay, 5th August, 1895.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA, Old Court Street. House.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 3 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 10th August, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 6th August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 8th August, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on the 8th August, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,464 tons, on the 10th August, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on the 16th August, calling at Mozambique, Quillimane, Chinde, Beira and Inhambane.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd August, 1895. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS to the SIRDAR KHAN BAHADOOR PUDUMJEE PESTONJEE MEMORIAL FUND are requested to send in the amount of their Subscriptions either to the Bank of Bombay Head Office or to the Branch in Poona.

DORABJEE DADABHOY BOOTTEE,
COOPERSWAMY N. MOODLIAR,
FRAMJEE DORABJEE GHASWALLA,
ABDULLA A. WAHED,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

BOMBAY UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Underwriter's Association will held in the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Graham's Buildings, on MONDAY, 12th August, 1895, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business :—

I.—To receive the Report of the out-going Committee for the year 1894-95.

II.—To elect members of Committee for the year 1895-96.

And to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,
C. J. MICHAEL,
For Secretary.
Bombay, 1st August, 1895.

NOTICE.
B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.
(INCLUDING J. R. RY).

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager & Engineer-in-Chief of this Railway for the Supply of (6,400) Six Thousand Four hundred Tons of fresh screened CARDIFF COAL (Powell's Duffryn) and (200) Two Hundred Tons DAVISON'S WEST HARTLEY, to be taken into Country Craft from alongside vessels in Bombay Harbour, and delivered dry into Wagons at Bhavnagar or Veraval Bunders. Tenders which must be accompanied by an Earnest Fee of Rs. 500 (in Currency Notes or Government Papers), will be received at Ghadechi upto and including 21st August Noon 1895, and should be superscribed as "Tender for Coal." Supply to commence in September, and be completed by end of December 1895. Forms of Tender, with Conditions of supply, can be had on payment of Re. 1, on application to the Undersigned.

K. R. VACHA,
Ag. Storekeeper, B.-G.-J.-P. Ry., Ghadechi, Kathiawar.

SIVAGANGA ZEMINDARY RUPEE LOAN, 1895.

THE Resident Lessee hereby notifies that this ENTIRE LOAN for SIX LAKHS OF RUPEES has been Underwritten at Par.

Single Bonds of Rs. 500 each in the various issues can now therefore only be obtained from leading Brokers in the Bombay, Calcutta and Madras Markets.

The Terms of the Bonds are as under :—

Series.	Bonds. Rs. 500 each	Bearing Interest at p. ct. p. a.	Due 1st July. A. D.	To be Redeemed a per Bond.
A.	200	6	1896	Rs. 500-0-0
B.	200	5½	1897	" 502-8-0
C.	200	5¼	1898	" 507-8-0
D.	200	5¼	1899	" 515-0-0
E.	400	5	1900	" 525-0-0

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any claims against the personal Estate of the late MAHARAJA RAMCHANDRA SINGH DEO, Feudatory Chief of Patna, in the C. P., are hereby required to sumbit them with any evidence in support thereof to the Diwan of Patna, Bolangir, via Sambalpur, C.P., on or before the 1st September, 1895, after which date no such claims will be entertained.

A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND,
Political Agent, Chhattisgarh Feudatories, C.P.

TREACHER & CO.'S CELEBRATED WHISKIES.

TRADE MARK.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
FINE OLD GLENLIVET	26	0	29	0
SPECIAL LIQUEURS	35	0	39	0
HIGHLAND MALT	28	0	31	8
OLD IRISH	26	0	29	8

PURE, WHOLESOME, & ALWAYS RELIABLE.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

Guaranteed Pure, Wholesome, Unsophisticated, Unadulterated SCOTCH WHISKY.

A Blend rising rapidly in the estimation of the PUBLIC is

FERRINTOSH.

Rs. 27 per Doz. The Best and Cheapest WHISKY at this Price in the Market. Rs. 27 per Doz.

Only Obtainable of **PHILLIPS & CO., LD.**, BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIAL BARGAINS
AT
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.'S
CLEARANCE SALE.
TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

SUITS TO MEASURE AS FOLLOWS :—

Gentlemen's Fancy Tropical Tweed Suits of 3 Garments.—Usual Price, Rs. 27-8 ; Reduced to Rs. 18 per Suit.

Gentlemen's Suits from Plain Twill Cashmere, Light make, in Greys, Fawns and Browns.—Complete Suits, Usual Price. Rs. 40 ; Sale Price, Rs. 28-8.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

WEDDING PRESENTS.
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

JUST UNPACKED—A Large STOCK of the following Articles, Moderately Priced, Beautiful Designs, and Durable best PLATING :—

	Rs. Rs.		Rs. Rs.
Tea and Coffee Services	65 to 225	Egg Frames	20 to 60
Liqueur Frames	35 to 70	Ice Buckets	12 to 20
Fruit Knife Stands	15 to 30	Ice Tongs	5
Prize Cups	18 to 50	Ice Bowls	18
Butter Dishes, Revolving	15 to 30	Wine Services	50 to 100
Claret Jugs	15 to 25	Cigar Lighters	9
Trays, Waiters and Salvers	14 to 115	Flower Stands	15 to 65
Fruit Stands	15 to 100	Ash Trays	2 to 6
Sugar Boxes	7 to 10	Napkin Rings	2 to 8
Ice Cream Plates	5	Toast Racks	10 to 20
Sardine Boxes	20 to 30	Candle Sticks with Shades	12 to 48
Inkstands	9 to 70	Salt Cellars	4 to 8
Table Lamps	25 to 50	Christening Mugs	9 to 25
Nut Crackers	4 to 6	Salad Bowls	35 to 45
Smokers' Sets	20 to 60	Call Gongs	15 to 30
Ice Water Jugs	45 to 95	Cake or Bread Trays	25 to 65
Egg Boilers with Spirit Lamp	10 to 30	Cheese Covers	20
Asparagus Tongs	13	Vegetable Dishes	55 to 70
Soup Tureens	5 to 10	Spirit Flasks	8 to 20
Venison Dishes	90	Desert Knives in Cases	40 to 110
Spoons, Knives and Forks, per dozen	14 to 25	Tantalus	40 to 70
Fish Knives in Cases	50 to 120	Fish Carvers in Cases	20 to 30
Fruit Spoons	20 to 50	Chutney Jars	15 to 35
Tea Sets in Cases	70 to 125	Tea Spoons in Cases	15 to 25
Biscuit Boxes	15 to 50	Coloured Stoneware Jars for Sugar, Biscuits and Jam	12 to 25
Salt Cellars in Cases	12 to 45	Piano Candle Sticks, per pair	30 to 40
Silting Tea Kettles with Spirit Lamp	40		
Cruet Frames	15 to 80		

BOLTON & COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

A
NEW MODEL
COTTAGE
PIANOFORTE
BY
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
STUTTGART.

CASH, Rs. 780.

ON THE HIRE SYSTEM,

12 months, Rs. 72 per month.
24 months, Rs. 38 "

THE CHEAPEST COTTAGE PIANO IN INDIA.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD., Agents for MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE, have the pleasure to announce, as the result of much careful negotiation on their part, that they have induced Messrs. Schiedmayer and Soehne to make a thorough good Pianoforte of the Cottage Shape, void of all ornamentations and possessing an action of the best quality, warranting durability, and a fullness and grandness of tone, characterising the High Reputation of the Celebrated Firm of Manufacturers, at a price to compensate for the low value of the Rupee at the present time.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., are now able to offer these Pianos to the public and to guarantee them, with the utmost confidence, to give entire satisfaction to the purchaser and do credit to their recommendation.

These Pianos are built with the same amount of care and skill as the Standard Indian Sympathetic Squares by the same Makers, and are specially built for all tropical climates. Solid ebonized case, metal frame, full compass, perfect check action.

These Pianos have been made to meet a certain demand for Well-made Pianos at a fair price, and which demand would be very much greater—to quote an English Journal on its review of the Cheap Piano Trade—if it had never entered the mind of man to make gewgaws a nine pounds apiece and call them Pianos.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
SOLE AGENTS—BOMBAY AND POONA.

ESPLANADE HOTEL ANNEXE,
APOLLO BUNDER.

REDUCED RATES for the MONSOON MONTHS from 1ST MAY, 1895.

For particulars apply to the
MANAGER.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN PRICES!!

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

LONDON, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LAHORE, AND BOMBAY.

(ESTABLISHED in LONDON, 1815. In INDIA, in 1842.)

AGENCIES IN EVERY STATION.

THE OLDEST WINE MERCHANTS IN INDIA.

C. P. AND CO.'S BRAND

Is Sold by every Respectable Trader.

Note our REDUCED PRICES, the lowest compatible with Quality.

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per Doz. Bottles Credit. Rs.	a.	Per Doz. Bottles Cash. Rs.	a.
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	106	0	98	0
BINET, FILS & Co.'s "DRY ELITE," 1884	77	0	70	0
Wachter & Co.'s "ROYAL CHARTER"	78	8	71	8
Saumur (C. P. & Co.'s)	36	0	33	0
"Dry Champagne," in Hampers of 24 Half-pints	44	8	42	12

And others.

Pints, Rs. 3 per Case, Extra.

HUNGARIAN WINES.
From ROMER and SOHN., VIENNA.

Carlowitzer	25	0	22	8
Ofner Adlersberger	22	0	20	0

STILL GERMAN WINES.

Rudesheimer	38	8	34	14
Hochheimer	32	8	29	8
Laubenheimer	27	8	25	0

BORDEAUX—RED.

LAFITE	44	8	40	4
Larose	30	8	27	12
ST. JULIEN	26	8	24	0
St. Estephe	22	8	20	8
Medoc	19	8	17	12
ST. JULIEN MEDOC	14	8	13	4
Bal and Co's St. Julien	14	8	13	4

BORDEAUX—WHITE.

Sauternes	26	8	24	0
Graves	22	8	20	8

BURGUNDY.

Chambertin	42	8	38	4
VOLNAY	30	8	27	10
Beaune	26	8	24	0
LIGHT CHABLIS, White Wine	25	8	23	2

Pints, Rs. 2 per Case, Extra.

PORT.

Old Crusted, some Years in Bottle	48	8	43	14
OLD TAWNY, Delicate and Soft	48	8	43	14
INVALIDS' Gold Capsule	34	8	31	4
INVALIDS' (NIXON & Co.'s)	27	8	25	0
WHITE PORT, Grand Wine	32	8	29	8
MENERES' White Port	26	0	24	0
DOURO PORT (Clode & Baker's)	28	8	25	14
Spanish Port	20	8	18	14
VINO SACRO, SACRAMENTAL WINE	38	8	33	12

MADEIRA.

East India, BLACK Capsule	54	8	49	4

SHERRY.

AMONTILLADO, A-I	52	8	47	8
Do. Black Capsule	50	8	45	8
Amoroso	38	8	34	14
Invalids'	38	8	34	14
MANZANILLA, very Dry	32	8	29	8
LA TORRE, a NATURAL SOLERA	30	8	27	10
Pale Medium Dry, Yellow Capsule	28	8	25	14
VINO DE PASTO	28	8	25	14
DINNER SHERRY	23	8	21	6
Marsala, Virgin	24	0	21	12

COGNAC.

RARE OLD, Black Seal (20 years' old)	56	8	52	0
Four Stars (C., P. & Co.'s) * * * *	50	8	46	10
Three Stars do. * * *	46	8	43	0
Two Stars do. * *	43	8	40	6
ONE STAR do. *	40	8	37	10
MARQUES DE MISA'S SPANISH BRANDY	33	0	31	0
LESTANGE & Co.'s * * * in Hock Bottles	26	0	24	0
Louis Bechade's Fine Old Brandy	29	8	27	12
OTARD DUPUY'S "V.S.O.P." (20 years' old)	60	0	54	0
Lefavre & Co.'s * * *	24	8	23	4
Do. *	23	8	22	4
Do. * In cases of 2 dozen Flasks			25	4

WHISKY.

SPECIALITY.

	Per Doz. Bottles. Credit. Rs.	a.	Per Doz. Bottles. Cash. Rs.	a.
C., P. & Co.'s SPECIAL BLEND of SCOTCH WHISKY	30	0	27	0
Do. "PALL MALL," 11 years old	42	8	39	8
Carlton, 11 years old	50	8	46	10
Do. 5 " "	45	8	42	4
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S SQUARE BOTTLE (Scotch)	38	0	35	6
Do. do. do. (Irish)	38	0	35	6
BRODIE & Co.'s Black "Squat Bottle"	35	8	33	4
FAMOUS OLD SCOTCH Black "Dumpy" Bottle	28	0	26	8
THE OLD SMUGGLER GAELIC.	31	0	28	0
Glentromie, Special Blend	32	0	30	0
Kilmarnock OLD SHIP Brand	33	0	30	8
C. P. & Co.'s "CROWN BRAND" Old Highland	29	8	27	12
CAMUSLYNIE "SMA GLEN" 5 years old	30	0	27	0
PETER FORBES' WHISKY	22	8	20	8
C. P. & Co.'s FINEST OLD" IRISH	32	8	30	8
Do. "CROWN" do.	29	0	27	4
Roy Macleod's FINE OLD SCOTCH	26	8	24	

SPIRITS.

Very Fine Old Jamaica	33	8	31	0
Pineapple	31	8	29	0
Old Tom, London, Finest, Imported	30	8	28	10
Dry Gin do. do.	30	8	28	10

LIQUEURS, &c.

Chartreuse, Green	132	0	120	0
Do. Yellow	106	8	96	0
BENEDICTINE	84	8	76	8
Curacao	72	8	66	0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA (Luxardo's)	66	8	60	0
CHERRY BRANDY (Peter Heering's)	56	8	51	0
KUMMEL, Finest "Riga"	50	8	46	8
Angostura Bitters	63	8	57	0
ORANGE BITTERS	36	8	33	8
Vermouth (Noilly, Prat & Co.'s)	24	8	22	4
STONE'S, the very best Jamaica Ginger Wine, net	18	8	......	

ALSO—

Peach, Orange, and Apricot Brandy, Milk Punch, &c

Pints, Rs. 3 per Case, Extra.

SPIRITS IN BULK.

	Per Gallon Credit. Rs.	a.	Per Gallon Cash Rs.	a
Very Superior Old Highland Whisky	16	12	15	4
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, F.H.M.	13	0	11	12
Finest Old Matured Irish, "F. O. M."	13	0	11	12
One Star Cognac *	15	4	13	12
Two Star do. * *	16	4	14	12
FINEST LONDON OLD TOM GIN	11	12	10	12
Do. Dry Gin	11	12	10	12
"Camuslynie," 5 years Old, Highland Whisky	13	0	11	12

We can also Supply the above in Quarter-Casks of 30 gallons ; Hogsheads of 64 gallons ; and Puncheons of 120 gallons.

N. B.—Supplied in 1, 2, or 4 gallon Wicker Covered Jars with Plated Taps, if required.

BOTTLE ALE, STOUT, &c.

	Per dozen Bottles. Credit. Rs.	a.	Per dozen ½ Bottles. Credit. Rs.	a.
S. ALLSOPP & SONS' "Red Hand Brand" Light Pale Ale	6	6	4	4
Do. do. do. Extra Stout	6	6	4	4
McEwan's Ale, Bottled in Bombay	4	8	3	4
KUPPER'S PILSENER, the very Best of Pilseners.	6	6	4	4
Kopas Non-Alcoholic Ale	7	8	4	2
Guymer's Norfolk Cider, net	9	0	5	8

BULK ALE.

	Per Hogshead, Net. Rs.	a.	Kilderkins. Rs.	a.
Wm. McEwan & Co's "Army Ale"	60	0	30	0
Jeffrey & Co.'s "Edinburgh Ale"	53	0	......	

ALLAKOLLA CEYLON TEA, Re. 1, PER POUND NET.

FREIGHT and DELIVERY added.

Special Terms to MESSES, CLUBS, and the TRADE.

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Messrs. **BEYNON & CO.**, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

AND FELICE CORNAGLIA, East Street, Poona.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BELL LANE,
FORT, BOMBAY.

N. B.—Mofussil Constituents are informed that we Undertake to Supply all their Requirements in Oilmanstores, &c., at Lowest possible Rates.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 10th September, 1895, at 5-30 P.M.

By Order of the Committee,
C. BOILEAU,
Secretary.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, through Registered Post, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on the 15th August, 1895, for the Supply for one year by Contract at Bombay of MISCELLANEOUS MARINE STORES.

For further particulars see *Bombay Government Gazette* of 8th August, 1895, or apply to the Marine Storekeeper of this Yard.

J. HEXT,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.
R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 1st August, 1895.

MADON, SONS & Co.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,
AND
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
Up-country and Local Orders carefully executed.
PRICES MODERATE.
SHOW ROOM AND WAREHOUSE,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
SHOW ROOM AND DISPENSING DEPARTMENT,
Opposite Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, Carnac Road,
Bombay.

ASQUITH & LORD,

AGENTS IN BOMBAY FOR
"DR. JAEGER'S"
PURE NATURAL WOOL
—HOSIERY—
LADIES & GENTS' DEPTS.
Revised Catalogue on Application.

ASQUITH & LORD,

OUTFITTERS,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

Have just opened a Collection of the
MOST PERFECT CYCLES,
Manufactured by the
PREMIER CYCLE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

THE LARGEST CYCLE MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.

The ONLY Firm of ENGLISH CYCLE MANUFACTURERS who have obtained Three Distinct Awards at the WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, 1893, for BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, HELICAL TUBE.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES
Of the Newest Patterns.
Of the Latest Improvements.
Of Perfectly Balance Strength.
Of Maximum Speed.
Of Minimum Weight.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST BUILT CYCLES IN INDIA.

SOLE AGENTS:—
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CAPITAL......... £3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exceed... ...£8,453,500
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securities amount to..... .... £8,003,265

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.
Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered

Fire Premium	1875	£	742,553
„ „	1885	„	966,107
„ „	1887	„	968,043
„ „	1892	„	2,033,353

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned.

Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.

Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to .... £ 4,730,358
Total Accumulated Funds........................ „ 8,003,265

GROWTH of FUNDS—

1882	£	4,842,054
1887	„	5,763,031
1892	„	8,033,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years		£3,161,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Hummum Street.
D. LINDSAY, Resident Secretary,
Apollo Street, Old Secretariat,

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.........	Yen 6,000,000	= Rs	1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL...........	4,500,000	= „	90,00,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 3,928,000	= „	78,56,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS —The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK ; The UNION BANK of LONDON ; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY :

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March, 1895.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF EMPTY K. O. BOXES, &c.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m., at the Municipal Pipe Depot, at Bellasis Bridge, a lot of empty K. O. boxes, with tins.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, August 6, 1895.

KUPPER'S PILSENER

Obtained Prize Medal for Excellence at the late Chicago Exhibition.

Rs. 6-6 per doz. Qts ; Rs. 4-4 per doz. Pts.

SOLE AGENTS :—
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
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PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Château d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
BUTLER NEPHEW AND Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
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A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
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SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
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Price List on Application to
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HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.

LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs.	a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50	0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice..	40	0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36	0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32	0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28	0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.............£1,500,000,
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL..................£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

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The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the Minimum Monthly Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000 Sums over Rs. 100,000 will be received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

on which Interest is allowed as under, viz. :—

If fixed for Six Months.................... 4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months .... 4½ per cent. „
Do. Two or Three Years ...... 4¾ per cent. „

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receive Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms :—

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On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody } „ ⅛th „
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Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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Paid up Capital...................................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund..$ 50,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..........$ 100,00,000

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

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Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local Absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 492, High Holborn, LONDON.

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ALL,
Who are desirous of effecting
LIFE ASSURANCES
Should carefully compare the various advantages offered by the
ORIENTAL
With those of any other Company.

It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.

As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.

All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.

It has the support of all races in India, European and Native.

Its expenses of Management are the lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same age.

It grants all classes of Policies at the lowest safe rates, with Special and Advantageous Features

Moderate Premiums,
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FUNDS EXCEED
ONE CRORE OF RUPEES.
CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 36 LAKHS.

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UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

[ESTABLISHED 1834.]

ASSURANCES effected for the Whole Term of Life and for Short Periods at Low Rates of Premium.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable on attaining the Age of 45, 50 and 55, or previous, in the event of Death, also Granted.

POLICIES issued in Sterling if preferred the Premium being payable at the Current Rate of Exchange.

PREMIUM Reduced to European Rates on passing PORT SAID Homewards.

MEDICAL FEES paid by the Society.

CLAIMS PAID immediately on Proof of Death.

For Prospectus and Full Particulars
Apply to—
KING KING & CO.,
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BOMBAY.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.
LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.

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THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS. WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

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THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

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Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

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		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	$	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND.,	„	8,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	3,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND	$	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	„	2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,
9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. ; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA ; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000 DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger ; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands ; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand ; or of one foot ; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*____________________

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

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SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

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LADIES'—

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
22 in. Dark Brown Satin de Chine..................	5	8	&	7	0
22 in. „ „ „ „	7	12	&	8	10
23 in. „ „ „ Natural Sticks...........	9	8	&	10	8
23 in. „ „ Twilled Silk, Paragon Frames.	12	4	&	14	0

GENTS'—

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
24 in. Brown Laventine, Natural Sticks	7	4	&	8	4
24 in. „ „	10	4	&	12	4
25 in. Brown Twilled Silk „	14	0	&	16	0
25 in. „ „ „ Fancy Mounts	18	0	to	30	0

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BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS. CONUNDRUMS.

Q.	A.
Q.—WHY are BAHADUR CIGARS like the names of Popular Men ?	A.—BECAUSE they are in everyone's mouth !
WHY are BAHADUR CIGARS like Venus ?	BECAUSE their beauty is often enveloped in clouds.
WHY are BAHADUR CIGARS like Happiness ?	BECAUSE you cannot have too much of them.
WHY are BAHADUR CIGARS like Charity ?	BECAUSE their possession brings blessing and peace to mankind.
WHY are BAHADUR CIGARS like the Sun's Rays ?	BECAUSE you find them the world over.
WHY is a smoker of BAHADUR CIGARS like an Ancient Divinity ?	BECAUSE he floats to bliss on a cloud.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,
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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
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DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English, and Indian Designs made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

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CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL......... Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

- Collett Flour and Oil Mills Co., Kalbadevi, 4 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club (weather permitting), 5-45 p.m.
Y. M. C. A., Missionary Address by Rev. M. B. Fuller, of the International Missionary Alliance, Grant Road Branch, 8-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK—The steamer Bengal entered the dock on Sunday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Cam, Singapore, Europe, and Kola, entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamer Dwarka left it on Saturday; the steamer Ehrenfels on Sunday, and the steamer Nevasa yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at five o'clock (weather permitting).

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Royal Irish Rifles will play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, at and after dinner, on Saturday next.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Bengal, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 a.m., on Thursday, the 8th instant.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 (weather permitting):—

March	March, March Away	Ackermann
Dance Caprice	Raymond	Harrison
Valse	Phantasme	Gung'l
Selection	Les Quatre Fils Aymon	Balfe
Song (Euphonian Solo)	By the Fountain	Stephen Adams
Selection	The Yeomen of the Guard	Sullivan

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE MONSOON.—The English mail steamer Bengal, Captain W. Barratt, which arrived in harbour, on Sunday, from London, experienced moderate monsoon, to Socotra from lat. 14° N. and long. 53° E. fresh to strong south-west monsoon, with frequent squalls, high south-westerly sea, and lat. 18° N. and long. 69° E, when weather moderated slightly, and then fresh monsoon and considerable south-westerly sea, with heavy rain squalls till arrival.—The Japan mail steamship Company's s. s. Cam, Captain J. Mathias, which arrived in harbour, on Sunday, from Yokohama, met moderate and brisk N.-W. and W.-N.-W. winds, and strong at times.—The Italian steamer Singapore, Captain M. Saparili, which arrived here on Sunday from Genoa, had strong south-west wind and heavy sea.—The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s s. s. Naseri, Captain F. J. Raffin, which arrived here yesterday from Jeddah experienced strong monsoon and high sea to long. 62° E, and thence moderate monsoon.

ALBERT MUSIC CLUB.—The proprietor and members of this club gave, on Sunday evening, a very enjoyable concert in their rooms, in Frere Road, to their friends, who had gathered in large numbers in response to their invitations. The rooms were well decorated, and chandelier and other lights gave them a bright appearance. The taste for Indian music, first imparted to the Parsees upwards of twenty years ago by Mr. K. N. Kabraji, seems to have taken a deep root; and among the several music clubs, since started, the Albert takes a prominent postion. The members are all Parsees, and are trained to music, both vocal and instrumental, by "oostads" or music masters, recognized as such by the lovers of this soul-stirring art. The well-known Ali Hossein oostad was engaged for the evening to take a leading part in the entertainment, and right well did he acquit himself, putting the audience in a state of wonderment at his highly cultivated vocal powers, and command of the various modulations of tune in a clear and intelligible form. Several young members of the club also sang and played on native instruments, which elicited applause from the audience. Light refreshments were served later on, and the party broke up early yesterday morning.

DROWNED IN THE SEA.—About 1 o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, one Valli Mahomed, a Mahomedan, residing at Don Tad Street, was going along Kenneday Sea Face, at the back of the Churney Road Railway Station, when he saw the dead body of a Hindu, aged about twenty-five years, lying amongst the rocks, below high water-mark, the tide being out at the time. The body was quite naked, and there was a bleeding wound on the forehead. Valli Mahomed informed the police, and the corpse was then conveyed to the morgue. Buttakee was beaten throughout the town, with the result that in the evening, about 6 o'clock, one Damodhur Toolsiram, a mehta, in the employ of a cloth merchant, residing at Withalwady, identified the body as that of his brother-in-law, Mohunlal Meeratram, who had arrived in Bombay, about two months ago, from his native country, Wadnugger, and who had been somewhat deranged in his mind. It appears that deceased Mohunlal, who used to wander about the city after taking his meal in the morning, left home, on Sunday morning, about 10 o'clock, and did not return home until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when his (deceased's) sister heard a buttakee beaten about the dead body of a Hindu, and became suspicious, and informed her husband, who at once proceeded to the morgue, and identified the corpse. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

A GENEROUS BHATIA—Seth Govindji Thakersi Mulji, a well-known Bhattia merchant and mill-owner of Bombay, is now travelling in Kathiawar. At Junagadh, where he was most hospitably received by H. H the Nawab Saheb, he bestowed the munificent sum of Rs. 25,000 for a deserving charitable purpose, in memory of his deceased brother, Sheth Prajji. The interest of the amount is to be used in a *Sadavart* at the Pathar Chati.—*Kathiawar Times.*

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 17th and 18th Silver Spoon Competitions for the monsoon season took place at Colaba, on Saturday afternoon. Distances 500 and 600 yards. There was a very fair attendance of members and some good scores were made, all round the shooting was about the best made in any of this season's competitions. At 600 yards Lieut D. J. Sharp put on a best possible 27, his first shot being a centre, the remaining six shots bulls—a most excellent shoot. The best score with the revolver was also made by Lieut. Sharp. The competition on Saturday next will be at 700 and 800 yards. The following are the scores:—

17TH COMPETITION.—17 entries.

	500 yds.
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	21a
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	24b
Pte J Fivey, Royal Irish Rifles	23b
Lieut T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	23c
Cr-Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	22d
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	22b
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	21e
Gunner E G Campbell, Bo Vol Artillery	21f
Lce-Corpl A Kinsella, Royal Irish Rifles	20g
Sergt J Watson, Royal Irish Rifles	20
Corpl J Conn, Royal Irish Rifles	19
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	18
Vol J D'Cruz, Bo Vol Rifles	17
Pte Dowds, Royal Irish Rifles	16
Gunner P E Flower, Bo Vol Artillery	11
Qr-Mr-Sergt W Stephens, Bo Vol Rifles	10
Sergt J Elliott Royal Irish Rifles	8

a Handicapped 8 points; b handicapped 6 points; c handicapped 4 points; d handicapped 2 points, winner of 1st spoon; e handicapped 2 points; f handicapped 6 points, one point added for carbine; g winner of 2nd spoon.

18TH COMPETITION.—17 Entries.

	600 yds.
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	27a
Pte J Fivey, Royal Irish Rifles	24b
Gunr E G Campbell, Bo Vol Artillery	24c
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	22d
Gunr P E Flower Bo Vol Artillery	22e
Cr-Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	19e
Sergt J Watson, Royal Irish Rifles	18
Cr Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	18
Sergt W Fry, G I P R Vols	17
Vol J D'Cruz, Bo Vol Rifles	16
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	13
Pte Dowds, Royal Irish Rifles	12
Sergt J Elliott, Royal Irish Rifles	12
Qr-Mr-Sergt W Stephens, Bo Vol Rifles	12
Corpl J Conn, Royal Irish Rifles	11
Lieut T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	11
Lce-Corpl A Kinsella, Royal Irish Rifles	7

a Handicapped 6 points winner of 1st spoon; b handicapped 6 points, winner of 2nd spoon; c handicapped 6 points, 2 points added for carbine; d handicapped 8 points; e handicapped 4 points.

8TH REVOLVER COMPETITION.—10 Entries.

	25 yds.
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	22
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Lieut J Dwyer, Royal Irish Rifles	18
Lieut T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	16
Sergt W Fry, G I P R Vols	7

THE Paris *Estafette* says a fresh delay, which it attributes to the procrastinating policy of Great Britain, has occurred in the settlement of the question of the definitive delimitation of the British and French possessions in the Gambia country.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

ALLEGED MURDER BY A SOLDIER.

ON Wednesday the Criminal Sessions of the Allahabad High Court, presided over by Mr. Justice Burkitt, were continued. The prisoner for trial was Thomas Stewart, private, Highland Light Infantry, the charges against him being that he committed murder at Fyzabad on 18th June last, by causing the death of Charles Harvey; that he fired at John McMath in circumstances that if he had caused his death prisoner would have been guilty of murder, the offence coming under Section 307, Indian Penal Code; and lastly that he caused grievous hurt to John McMath by shooting.

Mr. Reid, barrister-at-law, Officiating Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Pogose, barrister-at-law, for the prisoner.

Private David Boyle, examined by Mr. Reid, described the occurrence in much the same terms as the other witnesses. The prisoner did not seem to be drunk.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pogose: By not being drunk he meant that he was sober. He did not think from his appearance that he had had anything to drink.

The obvious effects of drinking were discussed for some time between counsel and witness. "Witness laid down that a man may drink liquor and yet knock about as if he were sober."

Mr. Pogose: A man may take a lot of liquor and yet not be hopelessly drunk till some time afterwards.

Witness: A man may.

Mr. Pogose: Therefore there may be an interval between apparent soberness and drunkenness.

Witness: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Justice Burkitt: Where do you get these dogmatic propositions, Mr. Pogose?

Mr. Pogose: Not from personal experience, my lord, I take it that it is commonsense.

Mr. Justice Burkitt: I do not want to interrupt you, go on.

Mr. Pogose (to witness): May I take it that his appearance was such that though not drunk he may have been drinking?

Witness: Sir, he had the appearance of being a sober man when I saw him.

Witness did not see prisoner at the refreshment bar before the occurrence and did not know whether he had been there.

Mr. Pogose said he was instructed that the book in the refreshment bar showed that the prisoner had a sandwich and a pint of beer that night in additon to what he had had at the canteen. If he were to prove that book strictly he would have to produce it, and the Sergeant who had charge of it and wrote the entry. His lordship knew at what time he (the learned counsel) was instructed in the case, and the difficulties he had had in producing evidence. He did not know whether his learned friend would be prepared to accept Mr. Prentice's statement that he spoke to Sergeant Reynolds who had charge of the book and who stated that prisoner had a pint of beer and a sandwich that night.

Mr. Reid said he was not aware that he could make evidence what was not evidence. He would be prepared to make any admission he could that would shorten the case.

Mr. Justice Burkitt said he did not see what possible effect it would have on the case to prove that the prisoner had a pint of beer and a sandwich. Counsel could put Mr. Prentice into the witness-box. If Mr. Reid did not object to the question it could be put.

Private George Taylor, examined by Mr. Reid, stated that he was in the room when the shot was fired and went up and held prisoner. He afterwards, by Sergeant Marshall's instructions, was one of the escort who took prisoner to the guard-room. On the way to the guard-room prisoner said "He was very sorry he had shot the wrong man as he meant it for that bastard McMath." Prisoner was sober at the time. He saw prisoner come in about half-past nine and he was then laughing and joking.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pogose: Witness marked on the plan the position of prisoner after the shot was fired. Corporal McMath was just against prisoner's bed. Prisoner followed McMath to the end of the room and thrust Sergeant McMath in the side with his rifle and rushed past him. He could not say that it was not a thrust to get McMath out of the way in order that he might escape. Witness did not think that was what it was. Witness did not hear prisoner howl. Prisoner did not say anything in the section. It was half-way to the guard-room that he used the expression that witness had repeated. He spoke in a low ordinary tone of voice. He could not swear to the exact words he used. Counsel repeated the first few words: "He was very sorry he had shot the wrong man." Witness was not sure of the words "very sorry" he was sure prisoner said he "shot the wrong man." Counsel then put the sentence in the first person and witness said he could say whether prisoner said "I shot the wrong man" or "He shot the wrong man."

Mr. Justice Burkitt: I am afraid you have got the witness into a grammatical muddle. I do not think the witness understands the difference between direct oration and oblique oration.

By the Court: Witness was sure he said "I shot the wrong man."

By Mr. Pogose: He distinctly remembered the words "the wrong man." He could not swear to any other words in that sentence. Witness then said he could swear to his using the words "shot the wrong man." Prisoner further said "he meant it for that other bastard McMath." Witness distinctly remembered every word of this. He did not know why he used the word "bastard" and "that other." Sergeant Marshall was about two paces to the rear of the escort. Witness did not hear prisoner say anything more on his way to the guard-room. Counsel read the evidence of Sergeant Marshall before the Magistrate:—"On the way to the guard-room, about fifty yards, he passed a remark that 'he was sorry that he had missed his mark. It was that Irish bastard McMath he wanted.' He spoke in a loud tone of voice. I thought him sober: but he seemed very excited. He was crying on going to the guard-room and passed several remarks which I did not altogether catch. He began to sob. I caught no other remark." Witness said he heard nothing beyond the observations he had repeated, and never heard prisoner crying. He made the prisoner over to Sergeant Case in charge of the guard-room. Witness saw prisoner outside the coffee-shop that afternoon.

Re-examined by Mr. Reid: Witness followed prisoner into the guard-room. Sergeant Marshall did not accompany witness back from the guard-room.

By the Court: Sergeant Marshall came to the bungalow shortly after the shot was fired. He ordered them to take prisoner to the guard-room.

Private Hugh Reid, examined by Mr. Reid, stated that he was in his own section, No. 1, beyond the dining-room, when the shot was fired. He rushed in and saw Private Talyor holding prisoner. Witness also took hold of him and they took him outside. About half-way to the guard-room prisoner said "I am very sorry I shot the wrong man; that bastard McMath I meant." As far as he recollected these were his very words. The distance from the section to the guard-room was about three hundred yards. Witness left prisoner at the cell in the guard-room. Prisoner at first seemed excited, but he was very calm going to the guard-room. He seemed to be quite sober.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pogose: Witness was holding prisoner's left arm as they marched to the guard-room. On their way neither witness, Taylor nor Marshall spoke.

By the Court: It is not usual for an escort to speak to a prisoner, unless he puts a question.

By Mr. Pogose: Prisoner spoke in a low ordinary tone of voice. Except the expression used by the prisoner half-way between the section and the guard-room he did not say anything. He spoke the words witness had repeated on the "pucka" road between the section and the guard-room. Witness drew a plan showing the positions of the section and the guard-room and the route taken by the escort. When the prisoner spoke he was from 100 to 150 yards from the guard-room or 120 to 130 yards in a straight line. That was the first expression that the prisoner used. Witness did not expect him to say anything; they came upon him as a shock. At the time his mind was running on the scene at the section. He was thinking how the poor fellow was getting on who was shot. He was full of his own thoughts. Witness did not hear him cry nor pass several remarks. He could recall every word that was spoken by the prisoner. He could swear to what he had stated in Court, namely: "I am very sorry I shot the wrong man. It was that bastard McMath I meant."

Mr. Pogose pointed out that in the examination-in-chief witness omitted the words "it was."

By Mr. Pogose: Prisoner did not say "it was." Having fallen into error once he could yet swear that every word he had stated was used by the prisoner. The escort received his words in silence. Prisoner was quite calm. Witness stated that prisoner used the word "I am sorry" then that he said "I am very sorry."

By the Court: There was no difference between "I am sorry" and "I am very sorry."

By Mr. Pogose: He had put three words, "it was" and "very," into the prisoner's mouth. He was confident about the other words; he was giving the words that the prisoner said.

By the Court: Prisoner spoke to no one of the escort in particular and they gave him no occasion to speak.

By Mr. Pogose: Witness and Taylor did not go back together. They went to different sections and did not speak about their respective recollection of the occurrence.

By the Court: They were examined by a military Court next day.

Mr Pogose asked leave to see the record of the military Court, and this was granted.

Sergeant James Marshall, examined by Mr. Reid, stated that he was in the Sergeants Mess and went to the barracks on hearing the shot. Prisoner on the way to the guard-room said "I am only sorry I missed my mark. It was that Irish bastard McMath I wanted." He did not hear him say anything else. He was muttering, but witness could not make out what he was saying. If he had said anything else intelligible and distinct witness must have heard. He seemed but a little bit excited. Witness left him at the guard-room, returned to the bungalow and searched his kit, bed and equipment for ammunition. He found none. He also examined the ammunition box along with Colour-Sergeant Barrie; there was no ammunition missing. Prisoner was a defaulter that day. A defaulter is confined to barracks, but not to his own section. He could get refreshment at the canteen up to 8 o'clock.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pogose: Witness was at the canteen that night, but did not see the prisoner there: he did not know whether he was there or not. It would be possible for a man not a defaulter to hand out his liquor to a defaulter outside. Witness was the head of the regimental police, and as such gave necessary orders for the prisoner's arrest.

By the Court: He was on duty as a non-commissioned officer. Any other non-commissioned officer can order the arrest of a man who commits any offence. He saw no other non-commissioned officer in the room when he arrived. Clark, Thomson and McMath were non-commissioned officers. He did not see any of them in the room. He could not say at what point on the way the prisoner spoke.

By the Court: It was outside the dining-room just as they were going off.

By Mr. Pogose: Prisoner spoke pretty loud. He seemed a little excited. In his evidence before the Magistrate witness had said "he seemed to be very excited." Prisoner was sober. He was sobbing, witness thought, going to the guard-room; he began as they got close to the guard-room. He had not compared notes with either Taylor or Reid as to what the prisoner said that night.

By the Court: Witness described his duties as the head of the regimental police.

At the request of Mr. Pogose summonses were issued for certain witnesses at Fyzabad, counsel undertaking that the case would not be delayed for their arrival.

The Court then adjourned for the day.

SERGEANT MARSHALL was further cross-examined on Thursday. In reply to the Court he stated that it was his duty to look up witnesses and learn what they knew about a case.

Mr. Justice Burkitt said that on the evidence of this Sergeant the difference between his duties and that of a police officer was so very narrow that it would not be safe to let in the evidence of what was said by the prisoner on his way to the guard-room. He said so not on a consideration of the Army Act, but because the evidence of Sergeant Marshall showed that he had large powers of investigation as a police officer, and he thought that Section 25 of the Evidence Act might possibly apply. He would therefore tell the jury to disregard all the evidence that had been given by this witness as to the remark of the prisoner on his way form the section to the guard-room.

Mr. Reid asked to be heard on the point. He contended that the duties of the regimental police were laid down in the Queen's Regulations, and that these were to be taken as showing their duties and not the evidence of a witness. Their duties were different from those of the police in this country. He quoted the objects and reasons for making this rule with regard to the police of this country, which showed that the reason for introducing the rule was the tendency to corrupt practices in the Indian police force, a reason which would not apply to the military police. He quoted I. L. R., 1 Calc., 207., in support of his contention. He contended also that prisoner was not in the custody of Sergeant Marshall, because the order to take the prisoner to the guard-room had been given before Marshall's arrival, and he merely reiterated the order. Besides it was not a confession made to Sergeant Marshall at all; he was walking some distance behind. It was simply an exclamation of the accused.

Mr. Justice Burkitt (who was not clearly audible at the reporters' table, which is situated in about as difficult a position for hearing as it well could be) said he was still inclined to hold, after hearing Sergeant Marshall's evidence, that he had duties to perform—such as to inquire into offences and find out what witnesses had to say—which made the distinction between such an officer and a police officer so narrow that it would be unsafe, to say the least of it, to admit evidence of what the prisoner said while in custody. He did not agree with Mr. Reid that prisoner was not in Sergeant Marshall's custody. He thought that from the moment he took charge of the escort prisoner was in his custody.

Mr. Pogose asked that part of the evidence of Lance-Sergeant Case might be put in as to the place where the statement was made, as it gave a direct contradiction to the evidence of the other witnesses and supported his case.

Sergeant James Stevenson, examined by Mr. Reid, stated that on hearing the report of the rifle shot on the 18th June he went to the bungalow and found the ammunition box secure. He saw Private Stewart with a rifle in his hand. Witness took the rifle from Stewart and saw that the cut-off was open. The rifle was No. 715 (identifies it). He handed the rifle to Colour-Sergeant Barrie.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pogose: The non-commissioned officers in prisoner's section were Lance-Corporals Thomson, Clarke and Cottell. It would be the duty of a non-commissioned officer when a man enters their section in a state of drunkenness to have him confined and report to the Colour-Sergeant. The punishment for neglect would depend on the Commanding Officer. If in consequence of a failure of duty on their part a drunk soldier were to fire off his rifle and kill a man, their punishment, witness was inclined to think would be excessive.

By the Court: They used only black powder. There was no smoke in the room when witness entered it.

Private James Todd, examined by Mr. Reid, stated that he was lying on a bed on the next section when he heard the report of the rifle. He rushed into the room and saw a rifle lying against a form. He picked up the rifle, walked up the centre of the room and gave it to Private Macauliffe. The cut-off was open.

There was no cross examination.

Colour-Sergent James Barrie, examined by Mr. Reid, stated that he received the rifle from Sergeant Stevenson, and found that it had been recently discharged. (Witness showed the condition in which the rifle was.) They used cordite powder which had little smoke. If a rifle were fired in a room at night the smoke would not be very noticeable. Prisoner belonged to a shooting club. Ammunition is issued to shooting clubs at the range only by non-commissioned officers. All cartridges not fired must be returned. Shooting clubs go in for volley firing. For volley firing sections must contain not less than seven nor more than twenty.

By the Foreman of the Jury: When he opened the rifle he found that it was foul. The cartridge was a cordite cartridge. Lately they had had only cordite powder. He was not positive that the shooting clubs used cordite, black powder or both. He knew that they had used black powder.

By Mr. Pogose: The last firing of the shooting clubs was in March. Cordite was used for each company's annual course.

By the Foreman of the Jury: The shooting clubs may have had cordite recently; he was not sure.

By the Court: Sergeant Hay was in charge of the shooting club.

By Mr. Reid (through the Court): That morning he issued 1,533 rounds of cordite cartridges to Section Commanders; 1,499 empty cases were returned and five full cartridges. The five full cartridges were bad volleys. He had to account for 90 per cent of empty cases. The missing cases were accounted for by the men making rushes from point to point, and the cases being trodden down in the wet ground.

Surgeon-Captain Withers, A. M. S., examined by Mr. Reid, stated that on the night of the 18th June he saw prisoner in the cells. He was sleeping when witness went in. He found no signs of liquor about him.

By the Court: This was about midnight.

By Mr. Reid: Witness spoke to him, called him to attention. He was called to attention by the Adjutant and once or twice by non-commissioned officers who were present. When called to attention he stood up. Witness asked him his name. He answered, but he was slow in answering, seemed to be thinking over what he had to say. After witness examined him he found him to be sober. Witness thought he was in possession of all his senses at the time. His impression was that he was drowsy.

By Mr. Pogose: His evidence given to-day was on a recollection of what took place, not assisted by any notes taken at the time. Witness's first impression when he went in was that prisoner was drunk. When he went into the cell and saw him sleeping the idea occurred to him "This man's drunk." He was not exactly sure whether this was before the prisoner was roused up. When a medical man is called to see a man in a cell the general idea is that the man is drunk. Witness knew beforehand that he was going to see the prisoner Stewart. Witness was not present at the operation on Harvey. He was present after the arm was amputated. The senior medical officer sent word that two men had been shot in the arm and he knew that the prisoner was responsible for the injuries. Prisoner might have had a little liquor or a great deal and have sobered in the interval. It is possible a man might become sober in two hours. When he was roused and sat on the side of his cot he swayed his body slightly backwards and forwards. He might have swayed his body also when witness questioned him. Witness asked him what he had done, and he replied "No." Again questioned, he replied "Yes, I struck a man." Witness asked him "What did you strike him with?" "Prisoner answered." I struck him with my fist and I am damned sorry." Counsel might take it that witness's recollection was clearer when he was examined on 26th June than it is now. In his evidence then he said when he examined prisoner he saw that he was not quite so drunk as he seemed at first. He did not mean that he was drunk at all. At the time witness saw him he was not under the influence of liquor. The words would convey the meaning that there were two degrees of being under the influence of liquor. What he did mean was that when he examined him he found he was not under the influence of liquor. Witness did not mean that the man had any liquor in him. There was no smell of liquor in his breath.

Re-examined by Mr. Reid: He could not say how long after a heavy drinking about a man's breath would smell of liquor. What he said was that his drowsy state "might" have been attributed to liquor taken early in the evening. The impression conveyed to witness's mind by his swaying about was that it was caused by grief.

After lunch Private George Shirkie was examined by Mr. Reid. He stated that he was in the section when Harvey was shot. He saw prisoner before the shot was fired cleaning the buttons of his khakee jacket.

By Mr. Pogose: He did not see what was prisoner's position immediately on the shot being fired. When the shot was fired he did not turn at once. Private Nicolls said "That's a shot fired" and witness turned then. He turned in about two seconds. When he turned he did not see the prisoner, there was a crowd in the far corner. Prisoner was not in liquor to witness's knowledge. There had been no talk about the matter since the occurrence.

Surgeon-Major Phipps, M. S., examined by Mr. Reid, stated that on 18th June he was called to the Station Hospital to see Private Harvey and Corporal McMath. McMath had been shot in the right forearm. Witness described the injury. Corporal McMath also had a contusion over the ribs on the left side. If it had been caused by a thrust of a rifle it must have been a violent thrust. Corporal was in hospital from 19th June to 24th July. He was an in-patient in hospital during that time. Harvey was suffering from very severe gun-shot injuries in the right hand and upper arm. He found the bullet in the arm. Witness described the injuries. He found it necessary to amputate the arm. This he did about twelve o'clock at night. He consulted with Surgeon-Major Neilson, I. M.S., who was present. The operation was successful, but after the patient recovered from the effects of the chloroform he became very excited. He became collapsed and died about 2 o'clock a.m. in consequence of the shock and the operation. Witness removed the bullet from the arm after amputation. The three pieces shown him were the bullet, and were found in the arm. A small piece was found in the side. He made a post-mortem examination and found the organs healthy, except a contusion on the surface of the right lung caused by the blow of the piece of bullet striking the rib. He died from shock and loss of blood. He saw the prisoner every day until he left Fyzabad. He saw no signs of insanity. He was of a low type of intellect. The smell of drink would not leave a man's breath for twelve hours after drinking about.

By Mr. Pogose: The man must certainly have died had his arm not been amputated. The shock apart from the loss of blood would contribute to his death. The shock of the operation would not have caused his death if he had not been wounded. He would say that the proportion of the contributing causes of death would be three-quarters to the wound and one-quarter to the operation. After Harvey recovered conscious he started up. A man would be stupid for an hour after being under chloroform. The operation occupied about a quarter of an hour. Asked why he did not take the arm off at the socket, witness said every inch higher up would make the shock greater.

Mr. Reid said he would take his Lordship's ruling as to whether under the circumstance he should tender the other witnesses for cross-examination.

Mr. Justice Burkitt said that under the recent Full Bench ruling it was not necessary to do so. It was entirely in his discretion; he was not bound to tender them.

Mr. Reid then put in the accused's statement before the Magistrate.

The Registrar read the statement in which the prisoner professed his inability to recollect anything of the circumstances. He now acknowledged the statement.

Mr. Justice Burkitt (to prisoner): Evidence has been given against you that you fired a rifle by which you wounded Corporal McMath and killed Private Harvey.

Prisoner: I beg your pardon, Sir, I had no intention to hurt no man, nor kill no man that day.

Mr. Justice Burkitt: Well.

Prisoner: I beg your pardon, Sir I was going through my course of musketry, Sir. After I came home from the range I got my breakfast, Sir, and answered my name as a defaulter at the orderly-room at half-part eleven. Add, Sir, when I was cleaning my buttons in the afternoon to go on fatigue I found a round of ammunition in my jacket; in here Sir (showing a small pocket). They call them cartridge cases in the regiment. I did not conceal it. I did not take it off the range purposely to hurt no man. Well, Sir, I put it on my shelf Sir. And if I had given it in I should have been entitled to a Court-Martial, Sir, by the Commanding Officer. I was in the intention to fire it next morning when I was to go to the range. And, Sir, when I went to defaulters' fatigue at five o'clock, Sir, I came off the defaulters' fatigue, Sir, about seven. Then, Sir, I went to the coffee shop and I got a pint of beer and one sandwich, and after I came out, then I crossed to the canteen and got two pints and then answered my name.

Mr. Justice Burkitt: How did you get the beer when you were a defaulter?

Prisoner: You are allowed in the canteen from six o'clock to eight.

Mr. Justice Burkitt: This was before eight o'clock?

Prisoner: Yes, Sir, seven o'clock Sir.

Mr. Justice Burkitt: What did you do after that?

Prisoner: I went to the guard-room and answered my name as a defaulter. I came back to the canteen after answering my name and got three pints of beer and drank them in the verandah, drank them inside one half hour Sir.

Mr. Justice Burkitt: How did you get them.

Prisoner: I paid for them, Sir.

Mr. Justice Burkitt: You paid for them?

Prisoner: Two annas a pint, Sir. I went and answered my name to the guard-room, Sir. I came back again sober to the canteen and got three more pints and stopped in the verandah till eight o'clock, drank them in the verandah, Sir. I went to answer my name at eight o'clock at the guard-room, Sir, to the Sergeant of the guard. I went back again to the canteen at half-past eight. I do not know whether I drank one or two pints. I do not recollect. I do not remember of going back to answer my name at nine o'clock at the guard-room. I do not recollect going home, Sir.

Mr. Justice Burkitt: By home you mean the section.

Prisoner: To the section after nine o'clock?

Mr. Justice Burkitt: What happened after nine o'clock?

Prisoner: I do not remember going home after nine o'clock. It was the Sergeant's duty if I was drunk, it was the Sergeant of the Guard's duty to put me in the guard-room.

Mr. Justice Burkitt: Do you remember any thing after nine o'clock?

Prisoner: Nothing at all. It is like a dream to me after I heard the first noise.

Mr. Justice Burkit: You remember nothing at all after nine o'clock?

Prisoner: No., Sir.

Mr. Justice Burkitt: You don't remember answering your name at roll call?

Prisoner: No. Sir, I don't.

Mr. Justice Burkitt: You don't remember how you got into the cell?

Prisoner: No, Sir.

Mr. Justice Burkitt: Do you not remember sitting after nine o'clock on your bed polishing your rifle?

Prisoner: No, Sir, I don't.

Mr. Justice Burkitt: So you say that at nine o'clock you were so drunk that you ought to have been in the guard room.

Prisoner: I remember vomiting at some place I think that would be going towards the guardroom to answer my name.

Mr. Justice Burkitt: The witnesses say you were sober in the section and that you were sober when you were taken by the escort to the cells. Can you explain that?

Prisoner: Well, Sir, a man can walk straight when he is drunk. I always walk straight when I am drunk. Nobody knows when I am drunk. I can go on duty if I had about nine pints of beer in me.

Mr. Justice Burkitt: Had you any quarrel with Corporal McMath)

Prisoner: No, I never had anything to do with the man. The man has been very good to me.

Mr. Justice Burkitt: Had you any money on you that evening?

Prisoner: Yes, I had Rs. 2-4 and I got half a bottle of "pop" at the range, that is two pice. That's a sort of stuff that natives sell for drinking.

Mr. Justice Burkitt: Is there anything more you have to say.

Prisoner: Yes, Sir. I know I have the mighty God to meet above me. I am here for killing Private Harvey who was one of the best friends I had. He was one of the best comrades I had in the regiment. I did not intend to hurt no one that night. I do not remember doing it that night, Sir.

The statement was read over to the prisoner who said it was correct.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Pogose said he would not call any witnesses.

Mr. Reid then addressed the jury. He said the issue was a very simple one. The prisoner's defence was not that he did not fire the shot which caused the death of Private Harvey and injury to Corporal McMath. His statement was that he was drunk that night, not that he was so absolutely incapable that it would be impossible for him to fire a rifle or to do anything except to lie helpless. He had told them that he could go on duty with much the amount of beer in him that he said he drank that night. The learned counsel left the Jury to judge if the demeanour of the witnesses was that of men who were standing in the witness-box to swear away the life and liberty of their fellow-soldier. The jury had not the difficulty that they had often to contend with in this country in weighing evidence. If they were asked by the counsel for the defence to believe that these witnesses had been perjuring themselves, he had every confidence that they would refuse to accept that alternative. There was a regimental Court of Inquiry almost immediately after the occurrence, and it would be necessary to suppose that the plot, extending through the whole section, was formed at once. Sergeant Marshall must be one of the conspirators, and there was no reason given why he should be in this plot. He asked the Jury to hold that no such plot existed. The learned counsel then discussed the evidence that the prisoner was sober on the night in question. He next pointed out that drunkenness was no excuse. They might take a more lenient view, because when a man was sober premeditation might be supposed to exist, while it might not in the case of a drunk man. But drunkenness was no excuse for an offence. If they accepted the evidence that prisoner was sober they had evidence of his motive in his conduct after he fired. A man who fired and hurt a man by accident did not pursue him and job at him with a rifle. This had been proved by several witnesses, and showed that prisoner's intention was to cause injury. The medical evidence was that the injury to McMath's side was caused by a violent thrust. Motive was one of the most difficult thing to discover in a case of this sort. The relations of non-commissioned officers and privates was such that what might not affect one man might prey on another's mind till he arrived at the conclusion that a man was doing him an injury, especially when one man was in petty authority over another. There was no reason why some offence should not have been given by Corporal McMath to the prisoner without the knowledge of Corporal McMath himself. The learned counsel next dealt with the question of a cartridge in the magazine escaping the notice of those who examined it and produced a dummy cartridge, bulleted, for the jury to judge for themselves by actual experiment if it could escape notice in the magazine. He could not accept the prisoner's story of the cartridge. To put the cartridge on the shelf would be to court detection. Counsel then went on to discuss the legal points of the case, remarking that where a man intended to commit murder it was immaterial that the man who was killed was not the man whom he intended to kill.

Mr. Pogose began his address for the defence, but had not concluded when the Court rose at a quarter-past five o'clock.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 5TH OF AUGUST 1895.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the ratios of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind.		Temperature in Shade.		Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·481	Calm	3	83·5	71·9	93	1·20	10·49	−3·85
Agra	29·481	NW	4	88·1	79·2	87	0·05	13·94	−1·63
Cawnpore	29·534	Calm	2	88·3	80·1	96	1·51	13·15	...
Allahabad	29·497	SW	4	91·0	78·8	96	0·13	18·38	−1·15
Jhansi	29·533	SW	4	83·1	78·7	81	...	18·05	−1·99
Jacobabad	29·449	E	8	108·4	85·1	73	...	0·11	−1·71
Karachi	29·512	WSW	18	89·5	80·7	87	..	0·91	−3·43
Jeypore	29·532	WNW	4	85·1	74·1	96	0·11	13·14	−0·54
Ajmere	29·565	W	7	84·4	75·8	91	0·35	17·51	+0·47
Deesa	29·592	WSW	14	91·3	76·5	80	...	9·08	−4·61
Ahmedabad	29·623	SW	3	91·2	76·6	84	0·74	16·46	...
Bhuj	29·565	WSW	20	91·5	77·9	81	...	9·74	+0·46
Rajkot	29·600	WSW	14	90·4	74·2	81	...	14·36	−5·04
Veraval	29·630	WSW	15	83·0	78·3	91	0·06	7·72	...
Neemuch	29·615	WSW	16	85·8	73·[illegible]	86	0·02	16·53	+0·82
Indore	29·631	W	5	83·7	72·6	84	0·05	17·03	+0·25
Saugor	29·585	SW	5	84·3	71·6	93	..	31·61	+5·92
Jubbulpore	29·563	W	3	82·0	71·6	95	0·05	32·81	−0·82
Hoshangabad	29·621	Calm	3	83·3	74·7	91	0·39	29·05	−0·40
Khandwa	29·631	W	11	86·2	75·6	83	0·01	16·19	+0·44
Raipur	29·569	WSW	10	85·8	74·6	97	0·76	28·47	+0·80
Nagpur	29·[illegible]99	W	7	87·2	76·1	84	...	32·05	+0·62
Amraoti	29·615	W	11	82·6	73·3	82	..	14·96	−0·81
Akola	29·642	WNW	8	87·5	73·7	80	..	17·03	−0·83
Surat	29·639	W	6	87·0	76·0	87	0·21	19·01	−10·51
Malegaon	29·682	WSW	[illegible]	84·9	73·6	72	..	8·24	−1·57
Bombay	29·706	WSW	15	84·1	77·0	94	0·53	38·84	−11·85
Poona	29·715	WSW	9	78·6	71·3	91	0·05	13·50	+1·23
Ahmednagar	29·707	SW	10	81·9	70·4	90	...	10·81	...
Aurangabad	29·695	SW	6	83·3	63·7	85	...	19·53	...
Sholapur	29·736	SW	14	87·3	73·4	77	..	8·10	−2·08
Ratnagiri	29·762	SW	12	84·1	70·9	86	0·14	60·24	−11·34
Belgaum	29·758	WSW	22	71·7	68·9	95	0·12	25·64	+0·42
Goa	29·791	NW	11	83·0	76·4	87	0·25	68·01	...
Karwar	29·804	SW	7	83·1	74·5	85	1·92	82·13	+1·61
Mangalore	29·817	WNW	2	82·8	74·4	87	0·23	97·14	+22·53
Calicut	29·828	NE	4	84·5	74·0	85	0·38	65·25	−0·84
Cochin	29·844	Calm	M	84·2	74·2	82	..	48·11	−1·45
Bangalore	29·813	WSW	12	82·3	65·2	85	0·10	6·59	−2·19
Secunderabad	29·692	W	10	82·1	69·4	85	1·76	12·57	−0·23
Masulipatam	29·677	WNW	8	83·0	73·1	93	1·38	14·07	+2·06
Bellary	29·758	W	11	89·2	74·4	63	...	4·25	+0·23
Cuddapah	29·744	WNW	M	91·0	74·8	76	0·26	6·10	−2·76
Madras	29·729	SSW	5	92·5	74·5	82	0·45	7·38	+0·65
Coimbatore	29·810	SW	4	83·9	70·8	93	...	3·25	+0·42
Trichinopoly	29·773	SW	7	99·5	76·3	68	0·16	2·38	−1·14
Negapatam	29·768	SW	7	92·0	77·7	68	...	2·96	−1·58
Colombo	29·85[illegible]	WSW	9	88·0	79·0	66	...	14·66	+1·20
Aden	29·678	SW	10	97·3	82·3	73	...	0·07	−0·04

In column "Wind, Rate per hour." L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. J. H.=0·03 (43·13); G. T. H. =0·12 (35·00); St. G. H.=0·06 (35·97); C. P.=0·50 (36·84).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana and at Karachi, Nagpur and Amraoti, and has been steady or has changed slightly only elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderately steep. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at the majority of stations, and the force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 24 miles an hour at Malegaon and Neemuch, 22 at Karachi, 18 at Rajkot and 16 at Khandwa, Ratnagiri and Secunderabad. The maximum temperature is in moderate to considerable excess of the average at Jacobabad, Deesa, Indore, Saugor and Calicut and in very large defect at Masulipatam. The minimum temperature is moderately in excess of the normal at Sholapur, Saugor and Jacobabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 108° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast to almost everywhere. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Karwar (1·92). Secunderabad (1·76), Masulipatam (1·38) and Delhi (1·20), and light to moderate showers at Jeypore, Ajmere, Ahmedabad, Hoshangabad, Raipur, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Mangalore, Cuddapah and Madras. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is about half its average strength, while that between Bombay and Karwar slightly exceeds the normal, thereby indicating the probability of the continuance of light to moderate showers on that coast. In all other districts except Sind local scattered showers are to be expected.

AUGUST 4.

With the exception of a rapid rise at Karachi, the barometer has been nearly steady or has changed slightly only over the whole country. The distribution is unchanged, and the baric gradients are moderate. Winds are easterly to south-easterly at Delhi, Cawnpore, Allahbad, Jacobabad, Calicut, Coimbatore and Aden, and south-westerly to north-westerly in other places. The force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 22 miles an hour at Bhuj, 18 at Veraval, 16 at Malegaon and Bombay, and 14 at Neemuch, Amraoti, Bangalore and Secunderabad. The maximum temperature is in moderate to considerable excess of the mean of the season at Jacobabad, Bhuj, Indore, Khandwa, Raipur, Amraoti, Akola, Cochin, Coimbatore, and Trichinopoly, and the minimum in considerable excess at Jacobabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 106° at Jacobabad and the lowest 64° at Bangalore. Humidity has increased considerably at Surat, Poona, Cuddapah and Madras, and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Ajmere (1·47") and Saugor (1·30") and light to moderate showers at Delhi, Jhansi, Jeypore, Rajkot, Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Surat, Bombay, Poona, Sholapur, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Cuddapah and Madras. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is 2-3rds of its average strength while that between Bombay and Karwar slightly exceeds the normal, thereby indicating the probability of light to moderate showers on that coast. Elsewhere the weather is also favourable for rain in light or moderate showers. The rainfall is scanty, and as the barometer is abnormally high, there are no prospects of a heavier rainfall at present. The Mail Steamer Bengal left Aden on the 30th July and reports having experienced up to longitude 52° E. light to fresh variable winds and moderate sea with lightning and heavy dew; to longitude 63° E., at 8 a.m. on the 2nd August, strong monsoon, blowing with a moderate gale, high sea and squally weather; to arrival on the 4th, moderate to fresh monsoon, cloudy to overcast sky, a high sea and passing rain squalls from longitude 69½° E.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUG. 5.

Sunday's pressure has changed by only small amounts, hence the distribution is almost unchanged and nearly normal. Readings are highest in Malabar and Ceylon, and lowest in the Punjab, with a normal trough of low pressure over the Gangetic Plain. Winds blow from normal monsoon directions generally, but unusual northerly winds are reported. In some parts of the Punjab the temperature is inclined to rise, except Sind, Rajputana and the Peninsula. The mean temperature is in defect in North-West India and Madras, and about normal elsewhere. Heavyish rain has fallen on and at the foot of the hills as well as at a few places in Burma, the Central Provinces, Rajputana and Madras, but the weather generally is only showery. Jalpaiguri reports over four, Mussooree and Murree over three, and Moulmein, Toungoo, Bhamo, Mainpuri, Chakrata and Nellore over two inches.

LATER.

Monday's pressure has decreased everywhere, and the fall is brisk to rapid in Northern and North-Eastern India, slight in Central and Southern India. The pressure remains highest in Ceylon and lowest in the Punjab, but a trough of low pressure in the Gangetic Plain is less well defined than of late. Calms and variable breezes prevail in the Gangetic Plain, with normal monsoon winds in most other places. The temperature is in defect in the Punjab and Madras, and in excess in Gujarat and Central India, and normal elsewhere. Jacobabad reports a maximum of a hundred and eight and a-half degrees. Showery weather has prevailed throughout the whole country except in Western Punjab, Sind, Kathiawar, Bombay, the Deccan and lower Bengal, where the weather is dry. The following are the more important amounts:—Jalpaiguri has received over three, and Tavoy, Gorakhpur Simla and Khushab over two inches of rain.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Espl'de. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	42 87	34 88	35 94	36 45
Monday, August 5th	0 33	0 12	0 39	0 39
Total	43 20	35 0	36 33	33 84
Total fall to Aug. 5th, 1894	61 41	48 84	49 68	43 73
Total fall to Aug. 5th, 1893	61 23	51 66	50 10	49 25

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; at Fort from 12 a.m. to 12 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, August 4, 1895.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·719
Temperature of the Air	80·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·8
Dew Point	75·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·866
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	83·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·5
General Directions of wind*	WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	359
Fall of Rain	0·39
Total fall during month	0·81
" " year	36·84
Additional fall of rain up to 1 a.m., of 5th August	0·15

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 6.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)
Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

810—Wadia and G—Cawasjee Pallonjee Poohkhanawala vs Hormusjee Maneckjee Mody—Nanu and H.
839—J C Cama—Jamsetjee Nowrojee Kapadia and another vs Byramjee Bhimjeebhoy Mistry—Chalk W and S.
871—Bhaishunker—Krishnarao Ramchandra and another vs Banabai and others—Chitnis M & M and Balkrishna V N K.
848—Turner and H—W J McAfee vs George Woodford Roughton and another—Roughton and H.
814—James Peace—Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim Shaik Bhican and another vs Abdur Rehman bin Bapoo Saheb Toongaykar—Ardesir H and D.
856—Craigie L and O—Bai Motlibai vs Cooverjee Hirjee alias Cooverjee Muljee and others—Payne G and S.
857—Crawford B and Co—The Municipal Corporation of Bombay vs Cooverjee Hirjee alias Cooverjee Mulji and others—Payne G and S.
858—Dikshet and H—[illegible] Raojee Jambhikar vs Paladas Subkhern—Payne G and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STERLING.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

87-95—H S Dikshit—Rehmtoola Motan vs Ali Alan and others.
88-95—H S Dikshit—Rahimtoola Mootan and others vs Ibrahim Habib and others.
89-95—H S Dikshit—Rehimtoola Motan vs Hajee Cassum Valle and others—Mathubhai and J.
133-95—Wadia and G—Bamonjee Eduljee Kassinath vs Anundibai.
261-95—Edgelow and G—Jamnadas Lalubhai vs Chunilal Bapulee—M D and Jamsetjee.
286-95—Brown and M—Ebrahimbhai Hassum and others vs Mahomedbai Sachoobhai.
293-95—Brown and M—John Morton Drennan and others vs Pestonjee Nusserwanjee Ginwalla—Wadia and G.

For Investigation of Pauperism.
32-95—In person—Fatemabibi vs Senoo Goolab.

To Speak to the Minutes of the Orders, dated 6th and 11th July, 1895.
255-95—Little and Co. and Tyabjee and Co—Sala Mahomed Jaffrbhoy and other vs Janbai and others—Roughton and B, Little and Co. and Pestonjee R and K.
462-92—Payne G and S—Mahomed Syed bin Goolam Mohidin vs Hawabai widow and others.

Postponed Long Causes.
518-91—Little and Co—Chunilal Motilal and others vs Narrottumdas Candas and others—Ardesir H and D and Shamrao P—Pritheard.
321-91—M H Khan—Mahomed Yusuf bin Goolam Habib Mukry and others vs Mahomed Esmail bin Hajee Goolam Hoosein Dewjee and others—In person.
13-95—Tyabjee and Co—Dewchand Sewjee vs Naujee Doongersey Chitnis M and M.
526-91—Tyabjee and Co—Narrondas alias Thakoredas Harrivallubdas vs Avabhai—Ardesir H and D.
346-91—K D Shroff—Khan Mahomed Suliman vs Noor Mahomed Salay Mahomed and others—K Korojee.
609-91—I C Cama—Hoosman Hajee Jakaria vs Abdoola Hajee Jakaria and others—Crawford B and Co.
393-94—M N Saklatwalla—Chimnabai and anthrs vs Moreshwar Nanabhai and another—Daphtary and F.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BUDROODIN TYABJEE.)
673-92—Ardesir, H and D—Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Vyedina vs the Administrator General of Bombay—Little, and Co.
233-93—Little and Co—L Revett Carnac vs Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Vyedina—Ardesir H and D.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 4.
Thomson, Capt. Bo. 28th Pioneers, on duty, from Poona.
Branfoot, Surgn-Lt-Col. Ms, I M S, from leave, from England.
Lowry, Lt, Ms, 28th M I, from leave, from England.
Dalzell, Major, Punjab, I of G, off leave, from England.

AUGUST 5.
Mackenzie, 2nd Lt, Bo, 28th Pioneers, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 1.
Kiddie, 2nd Lt, Bo, on leave, to Gaya.

AUGUST 2.
Sargent Lt, 14th Bo I, on furlough, to England.

AUGUST 4.
Branfoot, Surgn-Lt-Col, Ms, I M S, to rejoin, to Madras.
Dalzell, Major, Punjab, I of G, on duty, to Lucknow.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 6th August, 1895.

The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head-Quarters.

To-morrow at 7 a.m.—Gun Laying.
Friday, at 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

To-day and Friday, at 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 6th August, 1895.

1. It is notified that the next Presidential Assault-at-Arms will take place at Poona on and from the 26th to 31st August 1895 inclusive. Intending Competitors can see the prospectus at Head-Quarters.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be practice, at Tent-pegging, at Cooperage, from 7 to 8 o'clock this morning.

2. All recruits are requested to attend at the Town Hall, for Sword and Carbine drill, to-day (Tuesday), at 5-30 p.m. There will also be a Fencing Class for other members at the same time.

By order,
C. MOSS, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, August 3.)

The Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr R G Pantin, I C S, Assist Commr, in the Narsinghpur Dist, to be a Magte of the 2nd class.

Mr E H Blakesley, I C S, Assist Comr, has been granted, by H M's Secy of State for India, three months furlough on medical certificate.

Privilege leave for three months, is granted to Mr H M Laurie, I C S, Offg Depy Commr, Bhandara.

Mr A M Brigstocke, I C S, Assist Commr, Damoh, is appointed to officiate as a Depy Commr, and is posted to the Bhandara Dist.

Mr E M Kiernander, Extra-Assist Commr, Saugor, is transferred to Damoh.

Privilege leave for one month, is granted to Mr J D McGuire, Assist Dist Supt of Police, 2nd grade, B Division.

Privilege leave for one month and twenty-eight days, is granted to Mr A D Younghusband, I C S, Political Agent, Chhattisgarh Feudatories.

Mr L A G Clarke, I C S, Assist Commr, Raipur, is appointed to hold charge of the Current duties of the office of the Political Agent, Chhattisgarh Feudatories, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr A D Younghusband, I C S.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather, Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR SALE.—The Property of a Lady. A Schiedmayer and Soehne's Overstrung Sympathetic Grand Square PIANO, in thorough good tone, order and Condition. Rs. 580. May be seen at Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

WATSON'S ESPLANADE HOTEL.—FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES may be had on HIRE from here. For an Evening Drive of 3 hours or under a VICTORIA or BROUGHAM and Single Horse, costs Rs. 3.

CHOICEST KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.—Flowery Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4 per lb. Extra Fine Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4 per lb.; and Assorted Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-2 per lb. Imperial Family Mixture, As. 14 per lb.—MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

PEARSE & Co.'s Prices for Oilman's Stores are the Cheapest. Fresh Consignments received every Fortnight. Goods not approved can be returned. Ask for New Price List. Please note the Only address:—SIRDAR'S PALACE, Fort, Bombay.

FRESH SHIPMENT Every month.—REAL MANILLA CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, at Rs. 5, 4-8 and 4 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are carefully Selected and packed in Boxes of 100 by our Agent at Manilla. The daily Increasing demand proves their Superiority, and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than other firms. A Trial earnestly solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Cigar Merchants, 83, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a Second-hand DOG CART. Apply to Mr. GILLESPIE, R. E., Colaba.

HEAD READER WANTED, for a Daily Newspaper. None but Experienced, Steady Men need apply. "No. 357," care of this Office.

THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.—WANTED, a Competent European, with knowledge of Mechanical Engineering, for the post of INSPECTOR of Fire Extinguishing Appliances at Cotton Mills in Bombay and in the Mufussil. Part time only required. Further particulars on application, by letter only, to the Secretary, BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS, 5, Cowasji Patel Street, Bombay.

HEAD PRESSMAN, WANTED.—A Competent Head Press-man, who thoroughly understands Wharfdales. Address "X," care of this Office.

WANTED, an European BARMAID. Copies of Photos, with Application, to be forwarded to Manager, GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, Rangoon.

TO LET.—GYMKHANA CHAMBERS, WAUDBY ROAD. A FEW SUITES are still available for European Gentlemen and Families, Building Central, Open on all sides, perfect Sanitation and Ventilation. Apply at the VICTORIA BUILDINGS, Fort.

GODOWN TO LET, in Armenian Lane, below "Bombay Gazette" Printing Works. Apply to "B. R.," care of this Office.

IVORY BILLIARD, POOL and PYRAMID BALLS. The Rains having set in we recommend Billiard Players to provide themselves with the above. A large stock of Well-seasoned Balls in stock—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

SEEDS! SEEDS!!—Sutton's, in hermetically closed boxes. Vegetable, at Rs. 5, Rs. 10-8, and Rs. 22, Flower, at Rs. 5, Rs. 8, and Rs. 10-8.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire, by Day or Month, at the LIVERY STABLE of Mr. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

SPECIFIC FOR HYDROCELE.—Guaranteed to cure any nature and of any standing by using this medicine externally. It is quite harmless and free from any injurious ingredients. Price, Rs. 2-8 per Phial. Apply to CLARKE TARAK and Co., Harrison Road, P. O., Beechu Chatterji's Street, Calcutta. An Executive Engineer, P. W. D., Calcutta, writes:—Seems to have been now quite absorbed by your medicine, and I am much pleased at the result, the part being quite reduced to its natural size.

DELICIOUS TABLE CREAMS, requiring only the Addition of Milk to fit them for the Table. Price, 8 As. each.—JAMES PEARSE, 73, late 22, Apollo Street, Bombay.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

A European wishes to hear of an APPOINTMENT being disengaged, either as a Housekeeper, Companion, Lady Help, Nursery Governess, or Matron. No objection to Up-country. Address "L. S.," care of this Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings Charing Cross, London.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1895. With Photograph of H. E. the Viceroy of India (Lord Elgin), Cloth Bound, Rs. 5; Postage, 4 annas.

MADAME LENZ, Professor of Languages, from Paris, wishes to give LESSONS in French, German, English, Spanish, and Italian, under a short and practical method, either at Pupil's or own residence. Terms on application. An Evening Class from 9 to 10 P. M. (Rs. 5 per month). Highest References. Apply to "N B," care of this Office.

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THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzle, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Gollkara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your Orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; TREACHER & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

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Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

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Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
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Price 8 Annas.
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THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
THACKER SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 5.

No further commercial telegrams through Reuter are to hand since those noticed in our report under Saturday evening's date; and locally, the Banks and markets have been closed for the Cocoanut holiday.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Lingsfield, 1,473 tons, Captain John Jameson, sailed yesterday for Karachi, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, will sail to-day for Karachi, with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

THE s s Strathord, 2,459 tons, Captain P J Greganns, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Newport (6th July) with a cargo of 4,530 tons coal and railway materials. The vessel is consigned to the Bombay Co.

THE s s Europa, 1,513 tons, Captain A Borchers, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Hamburg (22nd June) via Antwerp, with a general cargo and nine deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Glade and Co.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Naseri, 911 tons, Captain F J Raffin, arrived yesterday from Jedda (24th July), with a general cargo and 647 pilgrims as passengers. During the voyage there were eight deaths amongst the pilgrims from fever and old age.

THE Japan Mail Steam-Ship Co's s s Cam, 1,930 tons, Captain J Mathias, which arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Yokohama (26th June) via intermediate ports, brought a general cargo and 24 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Tata and Sons.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Clan Maclean	1486	Alexander	Not fixed		F Muir
B	Bengal	2751	Barrett	China		
D	Douro	1969	Bernard	Marseilles	8-8	M Maritimo
F	La Seyne	1151	Etrenne	Aden	10-8	M Maritime
H	H M S Magdala		Goodridge			Royal Indian Marine
B & J	Tennaserim					Royal Indian Marine
K	Satrunji	518				Shepherd & Co
L	Brahamani	523				Shepherd & Co
M	Sabarmati	523		Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
N	Akbar	1441	Baldwin	Mauritius	10-8	H C Joosnb
P M	Hebron	1668	Robertson	Port Said	7-8	J Mackintosh

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Bahaduri	828	Keizar	Karachi	3-8	Shepherd & Co
Mahanadi	548	Fakeera	Marmagao	6-8	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Asia	2336	Laird	Liverpool	9-8	Graham & Co
2	Dumra	762	Livingstone	Karachi	6-8	M Mackenzie
3	Singapore	2431	Saparit	Genoa	20-8	C Barbaro
5	Shannon	2049	Crewe	London	22-8	P & O S N Co
6	Pekin	2133	Langbourne	London	9-8	P & O S N Co
7	M Valerie	2641	Vidos	Trieste	9-8	A Lloyds
8	Europa	1545	Barchers	Karachi		Glade & Co
10	Cam	1910	Mekin	Yokohama	10-8	Tata & Sons
12	Aston Hall	2226	McFee	Liverpool		E Bates & Co
14	Nevasa	1900	Housden	Rangoon		M M & Co
15	Kola	498	Whitehead	Karachi	10-8	M M & Co
16	Ethelgonda	1726	Goding	Not fixed		K Nixon & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Agent.
Letimbro	2172	De Marco	China	C Barbaro
Schooner Columbus	231	Jungham		V Ebrahim & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
4	Europa (s)	Borchers	Hamburg, June 22.
	Strathord (s)	Greggans	Newport, July 6.
5	Naseri (s)	Raffin	Jedda, July 24.
	Skuld (s)	Rafen	Bangkok, July 16.
	Kola (s)	Whitehead	Karachi, Aug 2.
	Buluwayo (s)	Clunie	Zanzibar, July 27.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Lingsfield (s)	Jameson	Karachi.

The steamer Dumra, Captain Livingstone, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Bengal for China, &c.
" Cam, for China, Japan, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
30	Lindula s	Withers	Singapore, July 18.
	Nowshera s	Forbes	Bombay, July 8.
	Nadir s	Crebbin	Bombay, July 10.
31	Gaekwar s	Harrison	Liverpool, June 30.
Aug.			
1	Rewa s	Loutit	London, June 25.
	Barrister s	Valiant	Liverpool, July 2.

DEPARTURES.

July 30.—Steamers Chandi and Nowshera.
July 31.—Steamers Megna, Clan Macpherson, Mount Sirion Africa and Lozician.
Aug. 1.—Steamers Congella, Shahzada, Trocas & ship Enns.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.		
2	Banda s	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.		
1	Palitana s	Negapatam.
	Sirdhana s	Rangoon.
	Khandalla s	Calcutta.
3	Aglaia s	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 5.

FROM GLASGOW.

Asia s—148 cases whisky, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee; 100 cases ale, Cutler Palmer and Co; 45 cases whisky, J A Kirkbride and Co; 25 cases whisky, Eduljee Bezonjee.
City of Venice s—5 cases whisky, and 100 casks ale, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Asia s—180 cases madeirawine, Phipson and Co; 50 barrels chloride of magnesium, E D Sassoon and Co; 20 cases soap, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Leander s—10 cases stout and 2 cases sherrywine, Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ld; 79 cases oilmenstores, B Nazerally.

FROM DUNDEE.

Banda s—35 cases whisky, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Ehrenfels s—101 cases candles, Budroodin Nazerally; 150 cases window glass, Surrufally Mamoojee; 26 cases papers, K Abdool Hoosein.
Banda s—3 cases medicine, Cursondas Nuthoo and Co; 35 cases liqueur, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee; 20 cases playing cards, A Thaverbhoy; 15 cases brown papers, M Vithal

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Asia s—64 bales wool, M Lalljee; 17 bales wool, T Chimondas; 5 bales wool, H Mamed; 25 bales wool Nagjee Nanjee.

FOR LONDON.

Pekin s—41 cwts gum, Moledina Lalljee; 5 bales woollen carpets, H S Lallies and Co; 27 bales skins and hides, The South Indian Export Co; 35 cwts peacock feathers, N Sacoorbhoy.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ethelgonda s—100 bales cotton dropping, and 125 bales cotton fly, Dewjee Virjee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Maria Valerie s—2 bales carpets, Kahn and Khahn.

FOR HONGKONG.

Letimbro s—23½ cwts senna leaves, 100 bales twist, 2 pots rosa oil, and 2 pots sandalwood oil, Yan Shun and Co; 46 cwts bhysabole, and 7½ cwts heerabol, C Ebrahim and Co.
Bengal s—7½ cwts ivory, Ellias Hajee Hamed; 140 bales twist, Yan Shun and Co; 100 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 15 chests opium, The P and O Co; 100 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 26 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, M Byramjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bengal s—300 bales twist and 74 bales piecegoods, David Sassoon and Co; 20 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 75 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 150 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 744 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 408 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 338 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 50 bales twist, E J Abraham; 460 bales twist, N J Abrahim; 200 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

FOR KOBE.

Cam s—500 bales cotton, R Buldeo.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bengal s—90 bales cotton, C H B Forbes and Co.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 27th July 1895:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Total..	1,31,890	1,99,111	5,624	3,36,625
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490 Miles...	..	...	..	3,37,666

Decrease .... Rs. 1,041

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 3.

The Hall Line steamer Kirby Hall left here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macnal left here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, AUG. 3.

The City Line steamer City of Dublin left here for Bombay this morning.

ADEN, AUG. 4.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Teresa, from Trieste, sailed for Bombay, this afternoon.

COLOMBO, AUG. 5.

Orient Line mail steamer Liguria, from Suez, arrived.
French mail steamer Saghalien, from China, arrived.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DAVIES—August 2, at Calcutta, the wife of Walter Davies, of a son.

MAXWELL—July 29, at Constantia, Kurseong, the wife of W Maxwell, C S, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BUNYAN—BRENDISH—July 17, at St John's Church, Raniganje, the Rev Mr Santer, Stewart William, Government Telegraphs, second son of George Bunyan of Bombay, to Rose Magdalene, third daughter of W Beresford Breadish of Raniganje.

BIRCH—BEGBIE—July 27, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, by the Revd R J Langford, M A, Captain A H C Birch, R A, Commanding No 8 Bengal Mountain Battery, to Eleanor Geraldine, second daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel F R Begbie, 2nd (P W O) Gurkhas.

HINDS—ELKIN—July 29, at Calcutta, by the Senior Marriage Registrar, and afterwards by the Rev D Reid, B D, at the Free Church of Scotland, Wellesley Square, Arthur, third son of George Hinds, of Gondhurst, Kent, to Edith Emily, fourth daughter of the late J L Elkin

LINTON—COLLARD—July 17, at All Souls' Memorial Church, Cawnpore, by the Rev R M Kirwan, Arthur Cornwall, second son of Albert Edward Linton, Esq, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Henry John Collard, Esq.

WIMBERLEY—WARBURTON—July 31, at the Cathedral, Lahore, by the Revd Spence Gray, F G Arabin Wimberley, 6th B L Infantry, to Minna Edith, third daughter of J P Warburton, Punjab Police.

DEATHS.

BRISCOE—July 24, at Mussoorie, Annie Jane (Nancy), the beloved wife of C Briscoe, Civil Surgeon, Bulandshahr, aged 47 years.

BUSSEL—July 31, at Trichinopoly, Ellen Norrish, the only and beloved daughter of the late John Edward Bussel, and Ellen Mary his wife, aged 4 months.

SMITH—July 29, at "Fir Grove," Ootacamund, Laura Charlotte, the dearly loved wife of W E Smith.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1895.

THE memorial which has now been sent in to the Viceroy in Council from a representative meeting of Mahomedans in Bombay, regarding the Pilgrim Ships Bill, bears out the opinion we have already expressed regarding the uneasiness with which this last example of legislation by mandate is being received by the Moslem subjects of the Queen-Empress. While the provisions of the Bill may be good in themselves many clauses are of doubtful necessity, and nearly all are of still more doubtful expediency. The memorialists have accepted the advice tendered them in these columns and, although the question is one on which they and their co-religionists feel deeply they have on the whole expressed their views with moderation, and do not overlook the fact that the Government of India have not a free hand in the matter. There is too much reason to fear that they are only stating sober fact when they say that the delegates at the Paris Convention, of which the present measure is an outcome, did not give due consideration to the effect of the decisions arrived at upon the Mahomedans of India. The Convention was so suddenly called that the Government of India were deprived of an opportunity of being properly represented at the Board. The European Powers have taken such unnecessary alarm at the alleged "importation of cholera," from the Indian pilgrim ships, that we are by no means sure that the result of the Convention would have been very different even if time had been given to the Government of India to send a fully-instructed representative, instead of having to be content with the services of the first man, at home on leave, who could be found to undertake the work. But still the decisions arrived at would not then have had the appearance they now present of being based on *ex-parte* discussions, and there would have been much less ground for the request respectfully preferred by the Bombay memorialists, that the further consideration of the Bill should be postponed, with a view to commencing fresh negotiations with the Powers for a modification of the Convention. They express an opinion that if the Powers in question were informed that the provisions of the Bill will make it impossible for a large number of Indian Mahomedans to perform the haj, they will see their way to modify the terms laid down in Paris last year. It is very doubtful, however, whether any of the European nations represented at the Convention, excepting Turkey, would be willing to re-open a question, which they now regard as settled, and even the Sublime Porte has not evinced so great an interest in the welfare of the hajis as the Mahomedan community might reasonably expect. The action of the Convention in laying down elaborate precautions for improving the sanitary arrangements for pilgrims on boardship, although during voyages the mortality is not more than 2·9 per thousand, is in marked contrast with its entire neglect of the disgraceful condition of affairs at Kamaran. This strange want of proportion in finding out the true causes of disease amongst pilgrims brings to mind the familiar lines, which tell us that "The law is hard on man or woman, who steals a goose from off the common, but lets the greater sinner loose, who steals the common from the goose." In the expressive language of the memorial it is "simply a fiction to say that cholera travels or is exported to Europe by the Indian pilgrims." The real mischief is done at Kamaran, which is utterly unsuited from a physical point of view for the purposes of a quarantine station. Besides no precautions are taken there as regards the water and food for the pilgrims, who can obtain neither fresh meat or vegetables on the Island, and therefore have to depend on their stores brought from Bombay. The memorialists ask that if quarantine is to be continued a new station near Jeddah should be chosen, where provisions and pure water can be had in sufficient quantities. But such a station would require a good deal of searching for along the inhospitable shores around Jeddah, and it is clear that although they make this suggestion, the memorialists are of opinion that it would be better for the system of quarantine to be entirely abolished. This view obtains confirmation from no less an authority than Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel T. S. Weir, the Health Officer of Bombay, who points out that the quarantine enforced in Kamaran instead of doing good is calculated to do harm by concentrating and alarming the pilgrims. "In epidemics of cholera," he writes, "the mental state of people has a great influence on pre-disposition to the disease, and quarantine is calculated to create and excite alarm." This argument gathers additional force from the fact that when landed at Kamaran the pilgrims are suffering from great religious excitement, and are haunted with a dread of not being able to complete the task for which they set out—a task which is the ambition of their lives. While it is not at all likely that the European Powers will consent to the abolition of quarantine they might at least be induced to diminish the period of detention, which is now so absurdly prolonged that the pilgrims are often prevented from the due performance of a great religious duty. It is all very well to remind the Moslems of this country, as a correspondent to this paper has done, that the haj is not binding on those who are too poor to pay the cost of undertaking it. The indigent population will still continue to do their utmost to fulfil a task, which in the words of the memorial they regard as "the surest way to salvation and paradise." But, as we pointed out when the Bill was introduced the increased accommodation on board-ship, which will be necessary after the passing of the measure, and the other improvements proposed will most certainly mean an enhancement of the cost of the journey to the pilgrims, and as a consequence many of them will be prevented from making the haj. Anyone possessing a knowledge of the mode of life and standard of comfort of the poor Moslems who take the journey will agree with the memorialists that a space of sixteen square feet each, on the lower deck is not required, especially as this space is to be reserved for all pilgrims of whatever age, and the upper decks are to be kept clear of encumbrances. The memorialists urge with good reason that a child under three years of age should not be counted at all, and that two pilgrims, whose ages are between three years and twelve, be counted as one person. The memorial contains many other suggestions for the amendment of the Bill, which deserve the careful attention of the Select Committee, to whom the measure has now been referred. The best constructive criticism offered consists in a proposal that a Commission should be appointed in this city, composed of Government servants and one or two leading Mahomedans, to collect evidence on the subject. There is no reason why such a Committee should not be appointed permanently to deal with questions which may arise from time to time affecting the welfare of pilgrims. The hands of the Government of India are to a large extent tied by the decisions of the Paris Convention, but it is to be hoped that the Viceroy-in-Council will make the fullest use of such latitude as he possesses for narrowing down the restrictions which are to be placed by the Bill upon the facilities now existing for poor Moslems from India to visit the Holy Cities.

WE learn from correspondents, writing from London on the 19th July, that the results of the first day's fighting on July 13 in the Elections then pending was a complete surprise for both Parties. The *Times* and its correspondents had been indulging in bitter comments on the apathy and inertness of the Unionists, and seemed to dread a defeat. On the morning of the 13th the journal gave prominence to a letter, under the heading "A Fool's Paradise," lecturing the Unionists of the Metropolis for dreaming away the few precious days "that stand between us and the Radical anarchy and chaos while the evidence of the horrible danger is manifest on all hands." The writer who gave name and address described the way in which certain Metropolitan constituencies were left to be canvassed by the merest handful of workers, and gave instances in which 1,500 voters were left to the care of eight overtasked individuals, while none of the executive members of the local association set foot in the committee-room. "If this be a fair example of the Unionist determination and energy, I can only say, God help the country!" Before the sun went down, the Liberals had been routed in almost every contested seat, and Sir William Harcourt and his Liberal colleague had been utterly annihilated at Derby, the late Chancellor of the Exchequer's majority of 2,000 being converted into a minority of 1,200. This magnificent success was as absolutely unexpected by those who won it as was the defeat by those who experienced all its bitterness. There can be no doubt that this extraordinary turning of the tables was mainly due to Sir William Harcourt's highly impolitic advocacy, in season and out of season, of the Local Veto Bill. The publicans worked like one man to save themselves from threatened ruin by the possible closing of their houses without compensation. The working men—most of whom love their beer, not wisely, but too well—were adjured to stand up for their liberties and they did. Churchmen resenting the Welsh Disestablishment Bill joined hands and the foremost Parliamentarian of the Liberal Party, now that Mr. Gladstone has retired, was overthrown and sent rolling in the dust. The fallen foe was even pelted with vegetables by some of his former supporters and received a cabbage-stalk in the face. While this vindication of the liberty of the subject was in progress, Canon Wilberforce and some other clergymen were circulating among "good men of all parties" a fervent appeal to awake to the gravity of the crisis, and vote for those who "attack the grand monopoly" of the publicans, who, if now successful, will be dominant in the political life of England. The Local Veto Bill had no doubt the good will of the worthy Canon and of many other good men, but it had the far more active hostility of the brewers, distillers, and publicans whose political influence is far greater than Sir Wilfrid Lawson and Mr. W. S. Caine have been willing to acknowledge. Bishop McGee was not alone in holding that it would be better to see England free than England sober. The peril lurking in the well-meaning clauses of the Veto Bill was discerned some months ago by the more alert of the Liberal papers, but their warnings were unheeded. Mr. W. S. Caine put all these remonstrances aside with a lofty assurance that the Temperance people would fight like wild cats for the Party—if it stood by the Bill. At Derby and in many other fields the wild cats have fought on the other side to some purpose. The faddists have received a lesson, which many people have long seen that they needed. For some time to come we shall hear very little of Local Veto and less of the anti-opium agitators, and their kind. Everybody who knew him, writes a correspondent, will regret the disappearance from Parliamentary life of the genial and thoroughly well-meaning Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji. But it will not be amiss if Indian politicians realise once for all that it is idle for coteries in India to endeavour to influence the course of events in England by agitations in England and the attempt to win and hold English boroughs. Mr. Dadabhoy having been elected by Central Finsbury as a Liberal, it is only fair that Bethnal Green should give Mr. Bhownuggree a Conservative seat in the new Parliament. The latter, like the former, is a worthy Bombay citizen, and will do credit to this city amongst the Commoners of England.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper just issued contains the report of the Select Committee on the employment of time-expired soldiers and sailors. The report makes various recommendations which are worthy of adoption, the Committee itself having given the various matters dealt most careful consideration. The members of the Committee urge, among other things, that the further and more frequent employment of soldiers in all industrial work incidental to their daily life and calling; the taking of all necessary steps to ensure the absolute reliability of all documents, purporting to be the characters of Reserve or discharged soldiers; and the giving to every soldier and sailor, upon discharge or retirement to the reserve, of a printed paper setting forth, in plain language, the civil appointments for which he is eligible, the conditions which he must fulfil and the person or persons to whom, or through whom, any application of his should be made. These are very wise precautions, and the wonder is that they were not taken at the very outset. Then the Committee deals with the subject of pensions, and the report says they have heard so much as to the evils of paying pensions quarterly as to be convinced that a discontinuance of that system is needed. With regard to appointments in the Civil Service they regard the evidence as showing that there are many men in the Army well qualified on leaving the colours to perform work such as is now allotted to the "abstractor" class in the public offices. It is, therefore, recommended that the experiment should be tried of reserving a certain number of appointments of this class for competition among soldiers leaving the colours, subject to the existing limit of age, which would at present apply in their case, and subject also to the successful candidates passing a standard to be determined by the Civil Service Commissioners. The Committee believe this could be done without risk to the efficiency of the public service, and as to their view that it would be likely to increase the attractions of the Army for young men of intelligence and fair education, there is, we think, no one acquainted with existing attractions of the service, who will differ from the Committee. It has done its work satisfactorily and pointed the way out of many hitherto serious difficulties.

THE many friends of Professor Scorgie, late of the College of Science, Poona, will hear with regret that last mail brought news of his death at Aberdeen.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s s. Clyde, with the outward English mails of the 26th ultimo, left Aden, at 8 a.m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at daylight, on Saturday.

THE increase in the assessment of properties in Bombay City, during the second quarter of the year, amounted to Rs. 2,61,814. Against this has to be placed reductions in previous assessments, from various causes, to the extent of Rs. 36,517, thus leaving the net increase at over two lakhs and a-quarter. This enhancement represents a net addition to the revenues of the Municipality from the rates of over twenty-six thousand and five hundred rupees.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"The ways of the civic fathers in Bombay are as inscrutable as the ways of Providence. On no other hypothesis could the name given to that homely road which passes by the Gymkhana, and on which stand Tata's monumental mansions, be justified. They have called it Waudby Road—they might as well have called it Acworth's Love Lane! I would suggest that the road be re-christened by the more natural name of Gymkhana Road." We commend the suggestion to the notice of the Municipality.

UNDER the impression that it was a forgery a native, who attempted to pass a currency note at Calcutta, bearing date 1861, was handed over to the police by the money-changer to whom it was presented. The note was sent on to the Detective Department, and turns out to be genuine. It is valuable enough as a curiosity, apart from its actual money value recoverable from the Currency Office. Unlike the ordinary Government currency notes, it bears a representation of the Queen's face in the left hand corner.

IT appears that the English Cup horse, whose purchase was announced some little time ago, turns out to be Rodomont, a performer who should take a lot of beating for the Viceroy's Cup in which he will run under Mr. Dudley's colours. This stable has also secured a steeplechaser for the big chase at Tallygunj, but the name of the horse has not yet transpired. Both will be shipped shortly for Calcutta. The stable for which Havoc is under negotiations seems to be that of an Indian Prince, who is not H. H. of Patiala. Havoc's recent performance over the Viceroy's Cup distance entitles him to the greatest consideration, as with 9-3 up his timing was 3-7¼. In this race he beat Fortunatus, who carried the same weight 9-3, by a couple of lengths easily. The best timing done so far in the Viceroy's Cup was that of Myall King, who beat Moorhouse by half a length in 1889, with 9 in 3-7¼, which broke the record. Now Havoc, if he is imported, will carry 8-11 only as he is entitled to landing allowance of 6lbs., so that having the advantage of this concession, he should run better in the Cup than he did in Australia.

PRINCESS MATHILDE BONAPARTE, on July 13, whilst coming downstairs at the Chateau de St. Gratien, slipped and fell, her head being forced between the iron banisters. There was some difficulty in extricating her from this position, but notwithstanding her advanced age the Princess appears to have incurred no grave injury.

AN interesting discussion has been raised in France by a Socialistic proposal put forward by M. Victor Barrucand in favour of a free supply of bread. A number of public men have been consulted upon the subject. M. Elisee Reclus says he would gladly put his name down as a subscriber to the bread fund, but praiseworthy though the idea may be it is not practicable. It would require a revolution to carry it out, for the capitalists would never countenance a plan which would permit men on strike to remain out indefinitely. The State, he adds, which is at the disposal of capital, would rather give free bullets than free bread. The Abbe Lemire, a deputy, declares that the bread which would be claimed would exceed the necessities of the family, and would serve for the fattening of animals, which might be sold profitably. M. Yves Guyot says it is nonsense. Someone would have to pay for the bread, and the consumer would have to do so, by indirect taxation. M. Emile Zola acknowledges the question to be a very large one. Certainly nothing is more seductive than the theory that life should be assured to every man; but if the idea is charitable, is it just? Was not, this author asks the cause of the decline of the Roman people the gratuitous distribution of corn? M. Clemenceau agrees with the principle, but cannot discover the ways and means. He thinks it would be better to try and cheapen bread by not saddling the poor taxpayer with the cost of Colonial and national follies. M. Cornet, a municipal councillor and a retired baker, affirms that statistics show that the average daily consumption of bread per man in Paris constitutes an outlay of 15c. only. Further, the cost of bread is the smallest item in the expenses of the household, and if the Municipality or the State once gave bread away to all comers, it would have to meet the demand very soon for free beef, free clothing, free rent, and free everything. M. Millerand advises M. Barrucand to try the experiment in some commune where there is a Socialist municipal council. Jean Grave, the Anarchist writer, believes that if the bourgeois could only be persuaded that everybody has a right to live there might be a chance not only of free bread, but of free butter, clothes, and house-room.

THE successor to Don Valeria, the new Spanish Ambassador at the Court of Vienna, is the Marquis de Hoyos, who belongs to an old Spanish family.

A GENTLEMAN, named Acton, lost a despatch-box containing valuables worth £300, on a recent journey by the Tantallon Castle, from Durban. On July 11 he sued the Castle Mail Packet Company for the amount of his loss. The defendants relied upon the conditions printed on both sides of the ticket, which the plaintiff admitted he had not read. The Lord Chief Justice said the plaintiff had made out no case upon which he could recover, and he gave judgment for the defendant.—Lady Meux recently brought an action against the Great Eastern Railway Company for the loss of the luggage of her servants during their journey from Waltham Cross to London. Mr. Justice Mathew decided against her, on the ground that the company entered into personal contract only with the servants to whom the tickets were issued. On July 11 the Court of Appeal reversed this judment, holding that, as the plaintiff paid for the tickets, the contract of the company was with her, and the servants acted as her agents.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ARMENIAN QUESTION.

GREAT BRITAIN DEMANDS RELEASE OF ARMENIANS.

LONDON, AUG. 4.

It is stated that Sir Philip Currie, British Ambassador at Constantinople, has been instructed to demand the release of the unconvicted Armenian prisoners.

Great Britain, jointly with the Signatories of the Treaty of Berlin, has informed the Porte of the immediate appointment of a European Commissioner to administer the Province of Armenia on behalf of the Sultan.

A COLLIERY MANAGER FIRED ON AT DONAI.

PARIS, AUG. 4.

A discharged collier at Donai fired upon the manager, and the would-be assassin was thereafter blown to atoms by the explosion of a bomb, which was in his own pocket. Four other persons were injured.

THE KUCHUNG MASSACRE.

TEN BRITISH SUBJECTS KILLED.

SHANGHAI, AUG. 5.

The latest information from Foochow shows that ten British subjects were killed at Kuchung. The houses of the foreigners were set fire to on Thursday morning. The Rev. Mr. Stewart, his wife, and child were burnt, and seven unmarried women were killed with swords. The American residents escaped.

THE BREAD RIOTS IN PERSIA.

TEHERAN, AUG. 5.

The Russian Consul at Tabriz has tried to obtain a reduction in the price of bread but without success; and the rioting continues.

RAINS AND FLOODS IN JAPAN.

MANY LIVES LOST.

TOKIO, AUG. 5.

Heavy rains have fallen throughout Japan causing serious floods and loss of life. The rice-crops have been destroyed, and a famine is feared.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, AUG. 5.

The s. s. Clyde, with the mails of the 26th July, left here for Bombay, at 8 a.m., and the Australia, for Colombo and Australia, at 9 a.m.

THE CHITRAL EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, AUG. 5.

General Low wires from Laram, on the 3rd instant, that a telegraph wire was cut in the evening of the 30th ultimo, four miles from Ashreth, towards Gujar.

Nothing to report on the 4th.

The third wire already erected up to Khai was extended to Chakdara on the 2nd.

The dismantlement of the line in the Baraul Valley from Janbatai to Chukiatan, and the opening of an office at the latter place, has been ordered. Work commences on the 7th.

Arrangements have been made to occupy two half company barracks, at Lebong, by 100 men of the Manchester Regiment from Dinapore.

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 5.

The evacuation of the Baraul Valley by General Low's force was to have been completed to-day.

A standing camp will be pitched at Hoti Mardan to accommodate troops returning to India.

MILITARY WORKS ESTABLISHMENT.

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 5.

The report of Sir Alfred Lyall's Committee on the Military Works Establishments in India will come up for final disposal by the Goverment of India, within the next few weeks.

GRANT TO COLONEL MONEY'S WIDOW AND CHILDREN.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned a grant of highest pension and compassionate allowances, admissible under Royal Warrant, to the widow and children of the late Colonel Money, murdered at Muridki Camp.

SEQUEL TO THE HYDERABAD PAMPHLET CASE.

The *Morning Post* publishes the full text of a letter addressed by one P. Cleophas, describing himself as law-agent and journalist, residing in the Residency Bazaar, Hyderabad, addressed to Colonel Fox, and also to the Secretary of the United Service Club, Secunderabad, and others charging Sir Syed Ali Bilgrami with being the author of the notorious Hyderabad pamphlet, on which Mehdi Hassan prosecuted one Mittra three years ago. Other charges of bribery and corruption, &c., are also brought against Sir Syed Ali Bilgrami. The writer courts fullest inquiry into the charges, and asks whether a man like Sir Syed Ali Bilgrami is fit to associate with the honourable gentlemen, who form the Club society.

A MEMORIAL FOR COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE.

A memorial is to be forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces to exercise the prerogative of mercy in the case of Private Stewart sentenced to death at the last Allahabad Criminal Sessions.

DEATH OF PROF. SCORGIE.

POONA, AUG. 5.

News has been received by this mail of the death of Professor Scorgie, of the College of Science, at Aberdeen, on the 15th ultimo. The deceased was much respected in Poona Society, and was also President of the Municipal School Boards for several years.

THE PLAYING OF MUSIC BEFORE MOSQUES.

A preliminary meeting of the leading Hindus and Mahomedans of Poona was held yesterday regarding the music question to bring about an amicable settlement of the dispute, which is going on. Preliminary suggestions were put forward and approved; and it was decided to hold a general meeting shortly. A further meeting will be held next Sunday.

A MAHOMEDAN SAINT'S TOMB DESECRATED.

Early this morning, a tomb of a Mahomedan saint was descrated in Vetal Peit, in the city. Great excitement prevailed amongst the Mahomedan community. The police were soon on the spot, efforts are being made to discover the miscreants.

AT a meeting of the subscribers to the British School at Athens, held, on July 17, at the rooms of the Asiatic Society, it was stated that the meeting at St. James's Palace had realized subscriptions for limited periods amounting to £300.

THE CHITRAL FORCE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LARAM PASS, JULY 30.

WE left Dir on the 15th, marched down the new Panjkora route past Chukiatan, Darora, Warai, and Rubat to the top of the Laram Pass, and have been here since the 19th.

We know our fate now to a certain extent; we know that we shall not commence our return before September at the earliest. For further news we must wait till Parliament reassembles, and muddles out something on August 12. No one knows what the aims of the Home Government may be. Well has the American poet written:

> "There are three species of creatures, who
> When they seem coming, are going;
> When they seem going, they come—*Diplomats*,
> Women and Crabs."

The new Panjkora Road is getting along rapidly, and camels will soon be able to pass along its entire length. The cable wire has been laid up to the top of the Pass, and we shall soon have the proper wire on poles. The natives of these parts seem pleasant chatty idiots, and say they regard the cable wire, lying along the road and over rocks and bushes, as a direct attempt on our part to goad them into destroying it.

Before we left Dir the Khan took unto himself his fifth wife, and night was made hideous by the noise of tom-toms and "sarnais," and the theatrical displays in Dir Fort. It was most distressing music. I believe that it is said that there are many more notes in native music than in ours; and I can well believe it, for if the natives start on a high note and go scuffling over the whole gamut they are almost bound to hit off several notes which we miss. However, we can well afford to miss them.

The Chitral stores will all be in Killa Drosh before August 15. From there they may be taken on into Chitral by some thousands of Chitrali coolies. Even for six annas a day the Chitrali will not work willingly. He regards even paid work as forced labour, "kar-be-gar" as he calls it. It would seem likely that the French word *corvée* is derived from this.

The usual amount of sniping and wire-cutting goes on, and two men who had fired on a convoy were brought in here and hung the other day.

Dr. Sutherland has been doing excellent work at Chakdara among the Swatis, who come in in crowds to be doctored. They have quite an affection for him, and stole two of his medicine-chests only the other day! Poisons, I hope, and think.

The Hindustani fanatics have been reinforced by 285 recruits from India, but I doubt their giving us another fight.

Eleven Chitralis were cut up between Dir and Chitral, probably by Kaffirs. Captain Shakespear, Provost-Marshal, has been touring all along the line. He reports that there are now three roads over the Malakhand, including a cart-road, and says it is a strange sight to see at the top of the Malakhand a large waggon with a pontoon on it.

Up here on the Laram are the camps of General Low, General Stedman, and the Bedfordshire Regiment; and two miles off at Dostai, on another ridge, are the 60th Rifles. There has been a good deal of typhoid and dysentery among the troops. The fever season begins soon.

From our camp here we can see on a fine day across the Swat Valley and the Shahkot Pass, right out to the Marble Rocks, Nowshera, and the Attock Hills. The last three or four days we have had regular monsoon weather, hurricanes and floods of rain, which go clean through the tents, and we are now enveloped in a white mist. Proceedings were enlivened yesterday morning by a very slight earthquake.

There is but little to do, and we sit about and read a little American literature from the railway bookstalls. Apart from their foolishness, the books are *quite* harmless. They are books which any girl might allow her mother to read.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Clyde, with the English mails of the 29th ultimo, left Aden, at 8 a.m., yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Saturday. The Clyde, which communicated at Aden with the P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Australia, brings the following passengers:—

From London: Capt. F. G. Pollock, Surg.-Gen. and Mrs. J. Warren, Mr. H. Hughes, Lieut.-Col. F. Roupell, Mr. A. P. Sen, Mr. J. R. Bell, Miss Bell, Mr. A. E. Duchesne, Mr. A. Marjoribanks, Mr. J. W. Bakewell, Mr. B. W. A. Hankey, Mr. Donnison, and Miss M. L. Goodwin.

From Brindisi; Lieut. R. H. Dawing, Mr. and Mrs. D. Bennett, Mr. W. Hoonahan, Mr. and Mrs. Rice, Mr. C. L. Dundas, Mr. R. B. Chapman, Capt. J. Chegwire, Capt. and Mrs. Rooth, and Capt. F. L. Jones.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR W. H. ROUTH, 2nd Battalion Suffolk Regiment, on appointment to the Madras Command Staff, has been posted to Mandalay as Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAPTAINS C. H. KIRKWOOD and A. J. Jeffreys, of the Wiltshire Regiment, have been allowed to exchange battalions. The former returns to India with the 1st Battalion.

THE undermentioned Officer is granted privilege leave:—Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant-Colonel P. K. L. Beaver, Commanding Royal Artillery, Allahabad, for 60 days, from the 2nd August, or date of availing himself of it.

COLONEL CARRINGTON, Deputy Quartermasterl-General Bombay Command, having proceeded to England on short leave, Lieutenant-Colonel E. L. Elliot, D. S. O., Commandant 1st Bombay Lancers, has been appointed to officiate for him.

THE undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India:—1st Battalion Shropshire Light Infantry.—Major J. H. W. Eyton, for nine months, on private affairs. Indian Medical Service.—Surgeon-Captain E. H. Brown, for six months, on medical certificate.

A QUESTION has recently been under consideration in connection with the exemption from the imposition of a municipal tax of Rs. 6 per annum on cyclists, both of the Volunteers and the regular army, for the bicycles used by them in the performance of military duties. In replying, the Government of India invited attention to Clause, 231, I. A. C. of 1881 and pointed out that according to the provisions of section 3 of Act XI of 1881 (the Municipal Act, 1881), the Governor General in Council is precluded from prohibiting the levy of the tax in municipalities on Volunteers who are cyclists, as they are not compelled by the exigencies of military duty to reside within municipal limits. Further, that so far as cyclists of the regular army are concerned, no case has apparently occurred in which a wheel tax has been imposed, and as there are few troops residing within municipal limits, such a case is unlikely to arise, and, under the circumstances, Government regret they are unable to accede to the recommendation.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 5th August, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	..	..
Teheran	5	1	27 p.m.	1	25
Suez	5	2	20 p.m.	...	33

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 5th August, 1895.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	25	—	1
" Karachi	—	15	—	4
" Madras	—	17	—	1

"ATLAS," of the *World*, hears that the office of Black Rod will shortly be vacant by the resignation of Sir James Drummond, who has been unable to perform his duties for a considerable period, and they have been undertaken for him by a deputy. This office, which is in the gift of the Queen herself, was worth upwards of £7,000 a year when it was held by Sir Augustus Clifford, as the emoluments were then derived from fees; but when Sir William Knollys was appointed, a salary of £2,000 a year was substituted, with a large furnished house in the Palace of Westminster. On the next vacancy the salary will be reduced to £1,000 or £1,200 a year and the house is to be taken away altogether.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 19.

THE INCIDENT AT HENLEY.

Now that the bitterness of feeling caused by the contretemps in one of the heats for the Grand Challenge Cup at Henley Regatta has somewhat subsided, perhaps it may be permissible to say a few words thereupon without danger of offending the very tender susceptibilities of either one side or the other. There can be no doubt whatever about the feeling displayed against the American crew by the habitues of Henley, and it will be very readily believed that the loud and continuous cheering which greeted the conquerers of the Cornell crew later in the proceedings meant something more than the gratification of the moment that a Cambridge eight had won. The cheers meant more than that. If they meant one thing more than another it was that an ostentatious display was being made of the glee which the onlookers felt at the defeat of the Americans. Perhaps this was only a very natural feeling thus aroused in the breasts of the swell people who attend the enjoyable society function on the bosom and the banks of the Thames; but on reflection one is inclined to think that altogether too much was made of the incident in the daily newspapers. Level-headed people will not feel disposed to stake the prestige and honour of British sports entirely on a particular race between a couple of rival crews. So long as the Cornell eight conformed to the rules and regulations of the regatta there are plenty of unbiassed people who will consider the stinging taunts hurled indiscriminately at the heads of the visitors much harsher than the incident warranted. Had the Americans returned to the starting-point when they found their opponents unready they would have added tremendously to their popularity, but it must always be remembered that at such times as these the nerves are highly strung, that the Americans possibly possess altogether different temperaments to our own, and, whether it may be agreeable to us or not, their ideas on such matters may be totally different. At a time when efforts are being made to promote international contests in other directions the incident was in every way regrettable. Henley Regatta has assumed a world-wide importance, there can be no doubt; English sportmen are always willing to measure their strength I firmly believe against all comers, but if there is to be all this righteous indignation over an incident for which a crew of our own were mainly responsible, I am afraid future regattas will gradually lose their international character. Of the prowess of the Cornell crew there is little to be said. Britishers have always admired the long, strong pull in rowing, and when we remember the thirty-six and thirty-eight of the Oxford and Cambridge crews, and compare it with the terrific pace of the Americans' stroke, which is said to occasionally reach as much as forty-eight and even fifty at a sprint, it would almost seem as if our Transatlantic visitors could teach us something. Their recovery was clean, their feathering all that could be desired, they used their slides as to the manner born. But they failed when the pinch came, and the only conclusion that can be arrived at is that the phenomenally sharp work with the arms practically constitutes the whole of their efforts. They were neat, rapid, and stylish, but failed to utilise the body like the Englishmen. The Harvard crew in 1869 was supposed to be one of the best ever sent across the Atlantic, but we were very strong just then, and gave them a thorough beating. Later, in 1878, a Columbian crew scored a meritorious victory at Henley, but that was the last American success achieved.

KEEN RIVALS.

Probably the best amateur sculler of modern times is Guy Nickalls, of Magdalen College, Oxford, who was born in 1866. Three times has he won the Diamond Sculls, only to meet defeat recently at the hands of the Hon. Rupert Guinness. Nickalls has indeed been a giant, and there are few honours to be gained on the river that have not fallen to his share at one time or another. His brother Vivian, too, has displayed brilliant form, and it would be exceedingly difficult, I should imagine, to point out any two brothers their equal on the river. Bearing slightly on the Cornell episode, it may not be out of place to recall the accident which befel the great Guy Nickalls, in the final heat for the Diamond Sculls in 1887. At that time Cambridge University boasted a splendid oarsman and sculler in the person of James Cardwell Gardner, of Emmanuel College. What he did to bring his College's boat to the front, I may perhaps point out later on, but in the year 1887 he determined to train carefully for the highest honours of Henley, and under the watchful care of Bill East he made tremendous progress. The beautifully finished style he showed greatly pleased the critics, who eagerly anticipated the meeting between him and Nickalls—the respective champions of Oxford and Cambridge Universities. Both had plenty of adherents, but on this occasion, at least, the brilliant Oxonian met his match. Gardner, in his first heat, met and defeated S. Swann, a famous sculler of Trinity Hall, who had won the Colquhoun Sculls. In his next heat he simply did as he liked when opposed to C. W. Hughes, of the Thames Club, at that time considered one of the best of the tideway scullers over a mile. In the meantime, Nickalls had been rowing down his opponents likewise, and the pair met in the final on the last day of the regatta. The latter had already taken the O.U.B.C. Sculls, and the antagonism of the rival dark and light blue champions was perhaps the chief event of the day after the Grant Challenge Cup. Gardner had the Bucks station, and led from the very first stroke, holding an advantage of two lengths at Fawley Court. Nickalls then spurted, and overlapped at the Isthmian, but the Cantab quickly drew away again, and opposite the centre of Phyllis Court. Nickalls, now very much done, ran into a crowd of boats near the Prince of Wales' launch and broke his scull, Gardner paddling in alone in the then best time on record, 8m. 51s. What might have been the result had not this untoward accident occurred cannot be predicted, but it is very certain that Gardner was not robbed of an atom of the distinction which attended his victory. Guy Nickalls' friends naturally regarded it as most unfortunate, but no one dreamt of withholding the congratulations to which Gardner was entitled. Strangely enough, when the pair met later, competing for the Wingfield Sculls, Gardner had a bit of good luck. W. H. Cumming, S. Fairbairn, and W. A. Barr were also competing, but directly the race began the University scullers went clean away. Nickalls gained about a length in the first mile, being on the Surrey side. Hammersmith Bridge being in course of rebuilding, with very narrow and awkward openings, the station gave the Oxonian a great advantage. To make matters still worse, a string of barges drove both out of their proper course, and each man fouled the piers in going through the arches. Nickalls gained quite a couple of lengths here, which his opponent could never recover, the Dark Blue representative winning by more than half-a-minute. These little accidents are the fortunes of war, and though they undoubtedly have considerable bearing on the results they are chivalrously forgotten when the race is over. Everyone would have preferred to have seen a struggle between the Leander crew and the Yankees to the bloodless victory of the latter, but I am not so sure that the shrieking we have heard over the mistake of the Leander men is altogether dignified.

A BRILLIANT CAREER.

Although not so phenomenally brilliant as his great rival, Nickalls, Gardner enjoyed a wonderfully successful career. In point of style he had no superior, but when it came—as it often did—to a desperate struggle at the end of a ding-dong race with his Oxford rival, the Light Blue champion had to give way to the other's superior physique. Gardner was born at Bunbury, in Cheshire, in 1864, and is therefore two years older than Nickalls. Going up to Cambridge in October, 1883, he soon displayed exceptional form by carrying off in succession his college Sculls, Trial Eights, Pairs, etc., all these, too, without any previous experience of rowing or oarsmanship. The Emmanuel College B.C. quickly discovered what a real good man they possessed, and rowing stroke of their eight he managed to raise his college place in the First Division. At the Bedford Regatta (Juniors) he came off with flying colours, whilst in the following November he was beaten by the ultimate winner in Colquhouns. In the Lent races of 1886 he brought his college up to second place, and made still better shows in the Cambridge May races. Stroking his crew at Bedford Regatta, he won the Junior Fours, and followed this up by carrying off the Senior sculls from several very good men. Twice he stroked the winning Cambridge Trial Eight at Ely, but going slightly amiss in 1877 he failed to keep No. 3 to which he had been alloted a trial. What he did that year at Henley has already been told. One of the greatest distinctions, however, that could possibly fall to his share was gained in 1888, when by common consent he was awarded the stroke thwart in the Cambridge eight. For a short time he was not seen at his best, but he quickly recovered his form, and settling down in splendid form, was, with his crew, very fit on the day of the race. Probably he never rowed so well in his life as in the Oxford and Cambridge contest. He got his men away at a fast stroke, gained the lead, then steadied them down, and having the race well in hand, won with the greatest ease. The same year, he determined to have another cut in for the Diamond Sculls; and once again met his redoubtable opponent, Nickalls, in the final. It was a tremendous race between the pair, but the great strength of the Oxonian served him in good stead, and Gardner was beaten by a length and a-half in record time. As a proof of Gardner's gameness, it may be mentioned that after his defeat in the Diamond, he decided to meet Nickalls once again for the Wingfield Sculls but in the meantime he stroked a couple of [illegible] races, and was consequently stale [illegible] the winner of the Diamond Sculls. [illegible] apparent almost as soon as the race started, for Nickalls led from the start and won anyhow. Both men, however, beat the previous best time. It would appear from recent results that another giant has appeared on the scene in the person of the Hon. R. Guinness, who has the reputation of being a most accomplished sculler. In rowing, as in all other forms of sport, youth must prevail, but there have been so many sterling performances on the Thames during the last twenty years that there is room and to spare for all the emulation we are likely to meet with for some time to come. Perhaps it may not be too much to hope that the Hon. [illegible] may prove a worthy successor to such giants as Nickalls, Gardner, Lawes, Goldie, Close, Dicker, Swann, and Pitman. If we can produce such champions in the years to come we need have no fear, I think, for the supremacy of British oarsmanship.

AT LAST.

After remaining on the books of the A.A.A. for a period of eleven years, the mile record made by W. G. George at Aston Lower Grounds in 1884, has at last been beaten by a English amateur. F. E. Bacon is the accomplished athlete who has at last succeeded where scores have failed, and to him congratulations have been forwarded from all quarters. There can be no two opinions as to the brilliancy of the achievement, and it is quite possible—nay, probable—that the new record of 4min. 1sec. will stand considerably longer than that of George's. Strangely enough, Lutyens, the famous Cambridge University runner, had a great deal to do with establishing the new figures, for it was to the Cantab. that W. G. George himself always looked to lower the figures. Lutyens, indeed, alone seems to have made it possible. Cutting out the pace, he took the field along splendidly, but this pacemaking probably won Bacon the race and had everything to do with his own defeat. All runners of experience know what it is to be paced by a really good man. When George made his record of 4min 18 2-5sec. it was solely owing to the presence of Snook in the race. For a certain distance Snook was as fast as George, and it was in the endeavour to cut down the Worcester runner that Snook lost the race and enabled George to make a new record. Then, again, when two speedy men like Cummings and George set themselves for a big feat, and the cutting down tactics were resorted to, fast time was bound to be accomplished. What the result was in the George-Cumings contest everyone knows—a mile run in 4min. 12¾sec.! In the recent mile at Stamford Bridge, Lutyens deserves very considerable praise for his share in the record, for without him the race would most certainly not have been run in record time. Bacon is a smart, well set-up young fellow, tall and somewhat soldierly in his bearing, and though by no means boastful is yet conscious of his abilities on the running path. He takes great care of himself when in training; although I happen to know that only a short time before he won the ten miles championship he had been enjoying quite a little holiday with a few kindred spirits. The last championship meeting was undoubtedly a very notable function, and one likely to be talked about for many years to come, for in addition to the mile record being beaten, Godfrey Shaw, the famous hurdler, managed to establish new figures for the 120 yards hurdle race. Sixteen seconds dead has stood the attacks of all our best hurdlers for years, but it has gone at last, the L.A.C. man being credited with 15 4-5sec. Perhaps the nearest approach to a record was in 1881, when such accomplished athletes as Lawrence (of Oxford Univerity), Palmer (for Cambridge), and Patrick Davin, the Irish champion, met over the timber. I always look back upon this contest as the finest and most exciting I ever saw over hurdles, and had not Davin, who had a fine lead, stumbled at the last hurdle, it is just likely that Godfrey Shaw would have had to beat better time than 16sec. As it was, both Palmer and Lawrence overhauled the Irishman when once thrown out of his stride, the Oxonian winning in 16 1-5sec. It will be a long time, I fancy, before we get three such men as these were in a race over hurdles. They were not only speedy sprinters, but in taking the hurdles their style was quite irreproachable. To-day Shaw is king; who will be the next?

THE COCOANUT HOLIDAY.

ACCORDING to Hindu astrological calculations, the beginning of the end of this year's monsoon set in yesterday, when the Hindus celebrated the Shravani, or Narel Purnima festival, commonly known as the Cocoanut holiday. The date of the festival varies, but it generally occurs about the month of August. It is accompanied with ceremonials; and in the afternoon a fair is held on the Esplanade, which presents a view of native life in some of its most interesting and peculiar phases. Early in the morning, the Hindus and their families, young and old, dress themselves in their best clothes, and pass the rest of the day in festivities and friendly greetings. In the afternoon, the children and adults deck themselves with ornaments and other outward embellishments; and with the elder members of the families, with cocoanuts and flowers in their hands, take their way towards the sea in Mody Bay and Back Bay. The densest crowds of the population are seen all over the Esplanade, converging from different divisions of the city. It is a dogma of the Hindu creed that the deity, presiding over the sea, should, on this day, be propitiated with offerings of cocoanuts, sugar, and flowers; or else woe to those, or their belongings, who trust themselves or their goods and merchandise to its mercy; for Neptune is credited with the influences of the human passion for vengeance. With this impression on his mind, the piously-disposed Hindu, on his arrival at the seashore, welcomes the religious services of a Brahmin, of whom many are in attendance; and after going through certain ceremonials and incantations, which are, of course, paid for, throws his cocoanut and flowers into the water. He then visits the fair, which is held in connection with the festival, along the verge of the Cruickshank Road, and where the booths and stalls, for the sale of children's toys and sweetmeats, are well patronised. During the afternoon extra tram-cars added considerably to the daily receipts of the Tramway Company. The Commissioner and the chief police officials were present at the junction of the roads, opposite the Gaiety Theatre, to regulate the immense concourses of people and the large vehicular traffic.

THE question of Church and State was raised in the French Chamber, on July 12, by an interpellation of M. Goblet with respect to the attitude of the clergy as to the new death duties on the property of religious corporations. The Minister of Public Worship blamed the agitation of the clergy against the death duties. An order of the day, proposed by M. Goblet, in favour of the separation of Church and State, was rejected by 310 votes to 191, and an order of the day, expressing confidence in the firm intention of the Government to ensure respect for existing laws, was then adopted by 294 votes to 193.

THE French Minister of Marine has prepared a statement of the condition of the navy. Since 1891 there have disappeared from the list of the fleet fifty-seven vessels, the cost of which was 94,791,000f and they are being replaced by fifty-eight ships which will cost 552,453,000f.

ENTERTAINMENT TO MR. JUSTICE TYABJI.

ON Friday evening last, the Mahomedan lawyers in Bombay combined to entertain the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyabji to dinner, at the bungalow of Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsy, at Pedder Road. There were present at the dinner Mr. Justice B. Tyabji, Messrs. A. M. Dharamsy, Mirza Hoossin Khan, M. H. Hakim, Ahmad Sayani, Abdulla Sayani, Meer Sarfaraj Ali, Meer Aun Ali, Cumrudin Amirudin, and Nawabzada Nasrulla Khan. Messrs. P. M. Mehta, N. G. Chandawarker, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, and Rehmoobhoy Allana were also present as guests.

Mr. Dharamsy proposed the health of the guest of the evening, in reply to which Mr. Badrudin took occasion to give some valuable advice to the junior members of the Bombay bar. He did not, he said, approve of the way in which the grievances, real or fancied, of the juniors had been ventilated in the newspapers. He exhorted his young friends by hard study, while yet free from the cares and worries of a busy practice and close attention to the conduct of cases by the leaders, to make themselves fit to take charge of cases, when briefs were offered to them: for, he said, it was infinitely better not to have any brief rather than have one and be found unfit to do justice to the case. For his own part he promised, whenever it was in his power, to give every encouragement and help to junior barristers when they needed it.

Mr. M. H. Hakim proposed "the guests," coupling the names of Messrs. P. M. Mehta and N. G. Chandawarkar. Mr. Mehta owing to the lateness of the hour briefly replied, and reserved some remarks, which he said he was very anxious to make on the subject of the grievances of the junior barristers for a future occasion.

The company after spending an enjoyable evening together separated at a late hour.

THE SURAT MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We were pained to read a garbled report from a correspondent from Surat, in your issue of the 31st ultimo, about the public meeting of Surat people, held on Sunday last, in the Varaidas Hall, Nanavat, to adopt congratulatory letters to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyabji on his elevation to the highest tribunal of justice in the Bombay Presidency, and to the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalwad on his being re-elected as a representative of the Northern Division in the Local Legislative Council. The report as given by your correspondent being simply a misleading, incorrect, and one-sided account, we, as secretaries of the committee appointed think it our duty to trouble you with a short account of what actually happened at the meeting, which you will kindly publish:—

"The meeting was convened under the signatures of the Nagarseth, Sheth Dwarkadas Lallubhai, head of the Hindu Mahajan, Syed Zen El Droos, head of the Mahomedan community, Sheth Faizullabhai Heptulla, Messrs. E. P. Lalcaca, and Jagannath Icbaram, and Drs. Nasservanji N. Khambhata and D. J. Edelbehram. In response to the invitations, a large number of Surat people, representing the various communities of this city, attended the meeting.

Among those present were some half-a-dozen busy-bodies, bearing personal grudge against Mr. Setalwad, who had specially come there to make a row in the meeting, and to make up this worthy movement, which to them was nothing but an eyesore. Some of the inviters were threatened by one of the clique, and undue influence was brought to bear upon them to dissolve the meeting without doing the business of the day, or to do only a part of the day's programme, that of adopting a letter of congratulation to Mr. Justice Badrudin. Knowing that the general feeling was in favour of doing the business of the day, and thinking that the meeting would be a great success, Mr. Mancharam got up at five minutes' past five, and said that the business of the meeting should be commenced, taking particular care to impress upon the audience that the inviters were not present as yet, although five of them were present in the compound below to receive the comers. Very naturally Mr. Manchharam was hissed out. In the meanwhile some of the inviters, including Messrs. Jagannath and Lalcaca, entered the hall of the meeting. One of the gentlemen present in the meeting proposed Mr. Lalcaca to the chair, and was seconded and supported by others. Mr. Lalcaca, however, intead of taking the chair, asked Mr. Jagannath to take the chair, which he did without any formal proposal from the meeting. So hastily was the chair taken that the meeting had hardly any time to protest against such a step since perfect quietus was not restored in the meeting. The chairman dissolved the meeting on flimsy and false excuses without taking the sense of the meeting. Knowing that their mean object was gained so easily these mischief-makers left the hall, in company of Messrs. Jagannath and Lalcaca. That Mr. Jagannath played into the hands of these mischief-makers no right-minded man can deny. Be that as it may, the meeting was unanimous on this point—to proceed with the business of the day. R. B. Motiram Rajaram, late Deputy Educational Inspector, was then unanimously called to the chair. The business was then proceeded with, in the presence of Nagarsheth Gulabdas Narotamdas and Dr. Nasservanji N. Khambhata, two of the inviters. Sheth Dwarkadas was also present in the compound below, but he could not come upstairs in the hall owing to illness." One important point, and we have done. Your correspondent says that the Nagarsheth is a minor; never was such a deliberate falsehood made. The fact that Government recognized him as the head of the town as far back as eight years ago at the time of her Majesty's Jubilee is apparent from the circumstance that certain ceremonies were performed by the Nagarsheth in the presence of the Collector and the elite of the city, as the headman of the town. "One of the gentlemen said that the meeting was not regularly convened," so says your correspondent. This statement is entirely false and untrustworthy. He merely expressed his doubts as to whether or no the proceedings, after the meeting was once declared dissolved, were legal. The same gentleman was afterwards convinced of the legality of the proceedings, and he serves on the committee.—Yours, &c.,

CHUNILAL G. SHAH,
CHUNILAL M. GANDHI,
Hon. Secretaries.

Surat, August 3.

LIQUIDATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you, or any of your readers, be so kind as to state when and how the late Cooper, Madon & Co., was finally liquidated, how the suits between the liquidators and the secretaries ended, and whether the shareholders got any return? Also whether the shareholders of the late Deccan Ice Company, which was finally liquidated last month, it would seem, will get any return? This information was not given in any of the reports of the final meeting published in the papers.—Yours, &c.,

A SHAREHOLDER.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 5.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
The Bhamo route to China for places beyond Momein and Tingyueh is closed for traffic until further notice.
Communication with Quito Equador interrupted by all routes.
Line Saigon Bangkok right.
Reunion mail closes at Mauritius noon Tuesday, sixth.

THERE are some good stories in the article in *Macmillan's Magazine* on "The Lobby of the House of Commons." Here is one concerning Mr. Balfour. During his tenure of the Irish Secretaryship Mr. Balfour received one morning in March (being St. Patrick's Day), at the House of Commons, an oaken octagonal-shaped box about ten inches in length. On the box being opened a bunch of shamrock, with a card bearing the inscription "From a sincere admirer," was found idside, and underneath a layer of some white compound through which could plainly be discerned a steel spring. Mr. Balfour is not a timid man; but the contents of the box were sufficient to excite the uncomfortable thoughts of dynamite and infernal machines in the mind of the bravest. The Chief Secretary, therefore, deemed it well, before further explorations, to send for an official of the House of Parliament who is a bit of an analytical chemist; and on his arrival they both set to work to unravel the mystery in Mr. Balfour's room, much to the terror of the private secretaries, who were momentarily expecting a terrible explosion. For a moment the chemist was puzzled; but, putting a particle of the compound upon his tongue, he discovered that it was simply sugar impregnated with lemon. On turning the box upside down, out rolled an antiquated corkscrew, a spiral spring, and a well-worn nutmeg-grater, and on the bottom was a paper bearing these words: "Buy the whiskey yourself; you can then concoct the famous Lemonade of Ballyhooley."

CRICKET.

BOMBAY VS. MHOW.

ONCE more the rainfall deprived a very large number of spectators of the pleasure of witnessing a very interesting game yesterday, when the Bombay Gymkhana met the Mhow XI. on the Gymkhana ground. The game opened in a very fine weather, and the pitch was good. The wicket remained in splendid condition until lunch, after which rains spoilt it to a considerable extent and towards evening the match had to be abandoned. The home team winning the toss elected to bat, and scored 179, the largest total this season for this side. The best team that the Gymkhana could put together was put forward, and considering the admitted fact that Mhow has a very weak attack, their performance in out cricket was very good. They were singularly lucky in dismissing Stephens and Jardine, two very strong defensive bats, for 18 and 17 runs respectively. Bapu, the fast trundler for the Visitors, was late on the field, and Crickett was entrusted with the attack during his absence. Captain Carnegy was playing a dashing game, and so speedily was the score increasing that the Visitors tried several changes in the bowling. Fortunately for the Visitors Bapu was now on the scene. He turned up at half-past twelve, and at once commenced his work of destruction. He bowled Reynolds the second ball of his first over and Carnegy the third ball of his second over. The last-named batsman had put up 43 without giving any chance, and proved himself a reliable scoring bat. Penney and Cheatham made a good stand, but their partnership did not show such good cricket as was displayed when Cheatham and Nugent were together. They added 56 runs during their partnership and after several changes in the bowling Lowis at last dismissed Cheatham who retired after a good contribution of 27, playing a faultless innings. Nugent was caught, off Poor, by Bapu, but not before he had added 31 to the total. The rest of the home team did not make any stand at all, and their innings closed for 179 runs.

The light had become very bad after lunch, and the ground was much spoilt when the Visitors commenced their venture. The wicket had become very slow, and it was very hard to score. The game proceeded very slow, and Hair and Anderson who were entrusted with the leather were not taken much liberty with. The game was, however, improved, and 20 was signalled, when Hair was relieved of the leather by Reynolds. He succeeded in dismissing Lowis who played a good but lucky game. The Visitors were very unlucky in not having Mr. Troupe among their team out here, and Captain Poore could not play his usual cricket on account of bad hand. The captain usually a century bat was disposed of for eight runs only. Rain interfered a good deal, and it was impossible to continue the game. The wicket had become dead, and while it caused a very slow scoring on the part of the players it did not assist the bowlers at all. At the fall of the fourth wicket, the Visitors' total was fifty, and when Chapman was sent out to join Mander, at five o'clock, the game was abandoned for the day in consequence of a heavy shower. Anderson and Hair did not come out successful with the leather. Cheatham's case was one of hard lines, three catches being bungled off him. The Gymkhana fielding looked very bad. Raikes was very successful, having taken 3 wickets at a cost of only 15 runs. Below are the scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

M R Jardine, c Lowis, b Crickett	17
B J B Stephens, b Crickett	18
Capt Carnegy, b Bapu	43
H Reynolds, b Bapu	7
Capt Pinney, c Walter, b Lowis	13
R Cheatham, b Lowis	27
Lt Nugent, R N, c Bapu, b Poore	31
E B Raikes, c Atkin, b Lowis	3
J B K Macbeth, c Murray, b Bapu	8
Capt Anderson, c Lowis, b Bapu	6
R K Hair, not out	0
Extras	6
Total	179

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Lowis	100	54	5	3
Crickett	50	26	4	2
Aitkin	25	17	1	0
Nicholson	25	18	0	0
Murray	10	11	0	0
Bapu	52	29	2	4
Poore	15	7	1	1
Walter	10	11	0	0

Crickett bowled one wide.

MHOW.

H E Lowis, c Stephens, b Reynolds	19
E E Cholmondeley, b Raikes	17
Capt R E Poore, c Hair, b Raikes	8
Capt Atkin, not out	13
Mander, l-b-w, b Raikes	3
Chapman, not out	0
Major Walter Private Crickett Private Bapu Capt Murray Corpl Pickers Gill	did not bat.
Extras	2
Total	63

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Anderson	35	3	9	0
Hair	41	4	12	0
Reynolds	35	4	7	1
Raikes	80	6	15	3
Cheatham	35	3	18	0

The Visitors play the Baronet C. Club to-day and to-morrow on the Maidan.

THE cricket match between the Baronet C. Club and the Mhow and Indore Gymkhana will be played this morning, at 11 a.m., on the Marine ground, when the following players of the Mhow team will be put in:—Capts. Poore (capt.), Aitkin, Murray, Lowis, and Cates, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Cholmondeley, Lieut. Mander, Pte. Crickett, a Pte. of the 7th Hussars, and one native.

ELPHINSTONE CRICKET CLUB VS. THE POONA HINDU TEAM.

A VERY interesting match, the first of the Visitors, in Bombay, was played on Sunday last, between the above teams, which resulted in a win for the home team by 13 runs, after a well-deserved contest. The Elphinstonians had prepared a nice pitch for the Visitors, on which play was commenced, at 10-30, amongst a very large number of spectators. The police deserve a word of thanks for the perfect order kept on the ground. The Visitors having won the toss elected to bat, and sent in Dinkar and Bapat to face the bowling of Chinoy and Machlivala. Chinoy was dead on the wicket, and took two wickets for 13 runs, but when Modak joined the first batsman, the game assumed a lively aspect, both the players punished the ball very freely, carrying the total from 13 to 66, when Modak was splendidly bowled by Chinoy. This separation cost the Visitors dearly, as the remaining 7 batsmen were able to contribute only 20 more to their side. Chinoy secured 7 wickets out of 10 giving 24 runs. The Visitors were all out, by 1 p.m., for a total of 86, when they adjourned for tiffin.

The Elphinstonians commenced their innings at 2-30, and finished it exactly at 6, the time fixed to draw stumps. They played one and all a very defensive game, as the bowling of their opponents, particularly that of Sirdesai was superb and very destructive. They however, succeeded in securing a victory after losing 7 wickets, and ended their innings for a total of one less than a century. The following is the score:—

THE POONA HINDU TEAM.

Divekar, c Bharucha, b Chinoy	27
Bapat, b Chinoy	3
Narsee, c Machlivalla, b Chinoy	4
Modak, b Chinoy	21
Bhide, b Driver	10
Sianna, c Daruvalla, b Chinoy	9
Paranjpe, b Chinoy	1
Kuber, c and b Driver	3
Tambe, b Chinoy	0
Vaidya, b Driver	0
Sirdesai, not out	0
Extras	14
Total	86

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	M	R	W
N H Chinoy	125	14	24	7
B C Machlivalla	60	6	17	0
K R Driver	70	8	11	3
E N Daver	35	1	14	0
S B Mistri	15	0	6	0

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

M H Sanjana, b Sirdesai	12
K R Driver, c Sainne, b Bhide	3
D E Modi, b Sirdesai	21
B C Machlivalla, b Bhide	12
E N Daver, b Sirdesai	12
D C Daruwalla, c Modak, b Bhide	2
C M Patel, b Sirdesai	0
J N Bharucha, c Divekar, b Sirdesai	10
S B Mistri, run out	3
M M Surty, l-b-w, b Sirdesai	0
N H Chinoy, not out	5
Extras	19
Total	99

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	M	R	W
Sirdesai	202	24	37	6
Bhide	150	15	30	3
Vaidya	40	3	12	0

Y. M. C. A. C. C. VS. ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE 2ND XI.

ELPHINSTONE C. C. C.

V V Shah, c O'Brien, b Bailey	0
Y V Bhandarkar, c O'Brien, b Bailey	9
S M Mehta, b Bailey	0
P Bamji, run out	12
A B Chitre, b Bailey	41
Prof O V Muller, c Regal, b Sherman	6
N Desai, c Whitehead, b Bailey	0
Bhramhandkar, c Dallas, b Sherman	0
Bharucha, b Bailey	0
Shingapur, b Sherman	5
Vakil, not out	0
Extras	5
Total	78

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	M	R	W
D D Little	35	3	20	0
C H V Bailey	50	1	24	6
B Jolley	20	1	11	0
J McC Dallas	5	0	11	0
F H O Sherman	22	2	6	3

Y. M. C. A. C. C.

G H Whitehead, c Barucha, b Chitre	28
B Jolley, b Chitre	3
C Waller, l-b-w, Bamji	3
A P O'Brien, b Chitre	3
F H O Sherman, l-b-w, Desai	8
A E Little, b Chitre	24
C H V Bailey, b Vakil	15
J McC Dallas, b Vakil	1
A D Little, c and b Vakil	0
R H Jolley, b Vakil	0
O G A Regal, not out	1
Extras	14
Total	100

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	M	R	W
Bamji	20	0	17	1
Chitre	85	8	24	4
Bhandarkar I	35	1	18	0
Mehta	15	0	6	0
Vakil	23	2	12	4

SOCIAL GATHERING AT BARODA COLLEGE.

WRITING on Sunday, a Baroda correspondent says:—Yesterday was a day of excitement at the Baroda College. At 10 a.m., the College Hall was full of chairs and tables, covered with rich table cloths. Flags and buntings were playing joyously in the air outside the hall in the open field. The weather was calm, the sky was clear, and a few drops of rain in the noon in no way marred our proceedings.

At 2 p.m., students came pouring into the hall, and a very interesting sight it was to see them all engaged in one game or another. Professors mingled freely with students and heartily played with them at chess, reversi, bezique, century-games, and a number of other games, to name which is waste of space. This lasted up to 3-30 p.m., when the attention of all was directed towards the parrots brought on the raised stage. One of them rolled on the ground with a little stick in its mouth, another threw arrows at a distance of about 30 feet, while a third one astonished the lookers-on with a peal of thunder fired from a small gun. The echo of the thunder and the cheers and claps of students was still resounding, when a musician came on the stage, and pleased the audience by playing charmingly upon a native instrument. The pleasure and surprise was still increased when he applied two little instruments to his neck, and began to sing without speaking from the mouth!

This was over at 4-30 p.m., and all went out into the open field for out-door games. There were five parties for the three-legged race. While some tumbled down on the green grass, while others were struggling hard to go onward, Messrs. Mahomed and Mogul reached the goal amidst the applause of students. There were ten candidates for the "Sack Race." Some could not go more than ten feet, some lay prostrate on the grass mid-way, while Mr. Shah B. R. reached the mark. In the tug-of-war, the boarding students, who, by the bye, are called "the invincible eleven" dragged away the non-boarders with very little effort. The tug of Gujaratis vs. the Mahrattas was very keen. Twice they exerted their utmost, but both the times the Mahrattas were pulled headlong away by the Gujaratis. The monsoon race was an invention of Professor Littledale. About twelve students started for the race with loose dhoturs and coats, with boots on, and with umbrellas in their hands. At the middle flag, 120 yards from the starting point, they took off their boots, supposing there was much mud and water, opened their umbrellas, supposing it was raining hard, and walked as fast as they could to avoid the supposed darkness, and the threatening flashes of lighning! Mr. Dhru B. L. won the race. For the high jump, there were eight candidates. All jumped clearly over 42 inches. The winner, Mr. Dave M. H., jumped 52 inches. The sports were over at 6 p.m., and all entered the hall again. After five minutes' music, the President Mr. Tait addressed the students in a neat little speech. He thanked Professors Tapidas and Naik for working hard for the gathering, and exhorted the students to take the work upon themselves next time. He was very glad to see many of the ex-students present. Prof. Tapidas then got up, and read the report of the last gathering. He was very glad that the College and specially the boarding students showed such zeal for athletic sports. He offered a prize of Rs. 20 for physical exercise. Now came dialogues, readings, and dramatic scenes. They were very pleasing.

Then followed the magic feats of Prof. Nathu, the famous magician. On being invited to take part in the gathering, he showed his generosity by offering to please the professors and students of "the temple of Sarasvati" by his magic feats without any pecuniary consideration. His performances are too well-known to be noted here. Prof. Masani proposed a vote of thanks to Prof. Nathu, which was followed by three long and loud cheers. The distribution of refreshment, fruit, and milk terminated the proceedings, at 9-30 p.m.

THE ZOROASTRIAN LADIES' MARRIAGE BENEFIT FUND.

A MEETING of the subscribers to the above fund was held, on Sunday afternoon, in the Allbless Bagh, to consider what steps should be taken to liquidate the claims of close upon four hundred Parsee girls, which ought to have been paid at the dates of their respective marriages, and to find a way out of the difficulties, in which this association is involved owing to want of sufficient funds to satisfy all claims. A preliminary meeting, convened by Mr. Hormusji Dorabji Bharucha, was held on Saturday, to prepare a scheme, to be submitted before the public meeting. Several proposals were placed before them, but they were not accepted, and the meeting dispersed in great confusion. It was remarked at the meeting by Mr. Rustomji Master that they found themselves in a dilemma on account of the increase of marriages, which could be attributed to the greed of the parents to get a lump sum of Rs. 1,100 to Rs. 1,300 after a payment of about Rs. 100 or Rs. 200. Several girls who had entered into wedlock have borrowed the money on interest to pay their calls, and it was their sacred duty to find means to pay them their due. If not legally bound there was a moral obligation upon them to pay these ladies. Dr. Sahiar had brought a proposal, which was first to liquidate the claims, and then to carefully revise the rules to place the fund on a sound basis. But as the scheme to a certain extent involved hardship upon new members, their payment of calls practically being sought to utilise in the payment of claims to girls already married, a warm discussion took place, but as no better proposal was produced it was agreed to.

The proposal of Mr. Sahiar was considered at the public meeting of the subscribers, held on Sunday, when Dr. Khory was called to the chair. After prayer had been offered for the speedy recovery of Mr. Framji Petit, the chairman gave a history of the origin of the fund. He said that originally it was thought that the percentages of marriage would be 250 per thousand, but the number of actual marriages was greater than they had anticipated. They had already paid the claims of about two hundred members, and they had still to liquidate the claims of about 225 girls, and the fund of Rs. 50,000, which they had in hand, was quite insufficient for the purpose. Several proposals were then considered and rejected. Finally, it was resolved to appoint a committee to consider and report upon the various proposals submitted. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE OUTRAGE IN WAZIRISTAN.

MIRAN SHAH, 1st August.

CAMP BOYA, 1st August.—Yesterday, Lieutenant A. M. Campbell, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, was wounded in the right leg below the knee by a shot fired at him when returning from a reconnaissance towards the Kharwala Pass south of camp. The party, which consisted of one daffadar and twelve sowars, in addition to two Guides furnished by the Political Officers, had arrived within four miles of camp. A second shot was fired immediately after the first, and this second one killed Lieutenant Campbell's charger under him. Medical assistance was promptly at hand, and the patient was conveyed to camp, where the wound was found to be severe. The patient is progressing favourably. No news of the offenders has been obtained, and they were not even seen at the time of firing, being well concealed behind rocks.—*Pioneer*

INQUIRE FOR GAMES.—Artists' Colours, Household Requisites, Patent Medicines, Toilet Preparations and Articles, Invalid Food, Sick Room Requirements, and other useful articles for personal use, &c., at MADON, SON & Co. Hummum Street Fort, Bombay.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LIEUTENANT H. F. JACOB, acting Assistant Political Agent in Mahikantha, has been nominated to officiate as First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Snell.

IT has been ruled that the Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service, when travelling on duty by railway, will be entitled to a special reserved carriage with accommodation for cooking and servants. While so travelling he will be entitled to actual expenses; and for any day on which he does not travel by railway, but occupies the carriage at a place other than his headquarters, he will be allowed his usual daily allowance.

THREE men were killed by a black bear on the banks of the Beas, a little above the Katrain bungalow on the 26th. The men, *Nats* by caste, had gone down to a spring near the river to bathe and draw water, when they were suddenly attacked without any provocation on their part by the bear which rushed out of some brushwood. Two were so badly mauled that they died almost immediately, the third, who was being carried to hospital, died on the road.

ON Thursday the Sittang section of the Burma State Railway was badly breached by floods at mile 63. The ballast was washed away in several places and traffic was dislocated. Passengers to and from Mandalay were transhipped. After hard work the line has now been put in working order. Owing to the breach of the telegraph line few particulars have been received of the floods, due to the abnormally heavy rain which is welcome change to agriculturists.

MESSRS. WALTER LOCKE AND CO. have offered a shield value Rs. 500, for competition by football teams in Burma.

AT the special meeting of the Calcutta Corporation on Thursday the verandah question was finally settled in the affirmative, the decision of the previous meeting being negatived. Mr. Ritchie proposed a motion re-affirming the resolution of the General Committee of 1st June, sanctioning the construction of the verandah. A clause in the motion makes it conditional "on the understanding that the principle embodied in the resolution on the subject passed on Thursday, the 25th of July, 1895, be confirmed and re-affirmed." The effect of this clause is to re-affirm the Standing Order No. 99,—"When sanction is given for the construction of a verandah over a footpath there shall be no roof or covering over it." In other words, the exceptional nature of the present vote is clearly defined, and a safeguard is provided against any risk of its being urged as a precedent. The only opposition to Mr. Ritchie's motion came from the small party which would like to make the present occasion a pretext for reopening the old verandah question. On a vote, the motion was carried by 50 to 10, and an undesirable discussion was thus averted.

THE note on the rail and river-borne trade of the Punjab for the quarter ending 31st March last shows a considerable expansion in both imports and exports, especially the latter—as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1894. The increase in the former case is 10 per cent. and in the latter 55 per cent. As regards imports the improvement is chiefly accounted for by larger takings of coal and coke, due probably, in some measure, to the prospects of a further rise in prices; by a greater demand for gunnies owing to the enhanced exports of grain; and by a notable rise in the quantites of stone and lime brought into the Province. A noticeable feature is the fluctuation in imports of unrefined sugar. Thus in the quarter ending March 1892, a rise of 265,000 maunds was recorded; in the corresponding quarter of 1893, a contraction to the extent of 466,000 maunds took place; this being followed in 1894 by an increase of 451,000 maunds, while in the quarter under review imports have again shrunk by 144,000 maunds. Remarkable as those variations are, however, it appears that they only indicate a normal characteristic of this trade in the Punjab. The rise in exports is mainly due to larger requirements of gram, pulses and other grains for the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, where recent poor crops have also caused a considerable diversion to themselves of the export trade to Bombay and Calcutta in bajra and jowar.

THE rapid development of the Bengal coal traffic was one of the most striking features alluded to by General Strachey in his address at the annual meeting of the East India Railway Company. The traffic now amounts to about a million tons in the half-year. About four-fifths of this finds its way to Calcutta, mostly for export; the remainder passing up-country to the N.-W. Provinces and the Punjab, the greater portion for consumption by the railways there. It is shown that the export trade of Calcutta had not, however, improved in the six months ending 31st December last; the large falling off in shipments to Rangoon—owing, apparently, in some measure, to prices having been raised—not having been balanced by the increased business with other ports. General Strachey's view is that in all probability this check will be merely temporary, and that the difficulties experienced by colliery owners in the matter of procuring a sufficiency of labour to meet the growing demand—to which the check seems to be mainly due—will adjust themselves. It seems unfortunate that, owing to certain differences in opinion which have cropped up as to the expediency of carrying into effect the proposals for the construction of coal shipping jetties just below the Calcutta Botanical Gardens, communicating with the Howra station by a short branch, this scheme, which would have constituted a valuable additional facility to the export coal trade, is for the present held in abeyance.

LIEUTENANT McIVOR CAMPBELL, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, wounded in the recent reconnaissance in the Tochi Valley, is reported as doing well, though the bullet wound was a severe one.

THE trial of Private Thomas Stewart, of the Highland Light Infantry, who recently shot his comrade at Fyzabad, was concluded at the Allahabad High Court on Friday. The jury brought in an unanimous verdict of guilty with a recommendation to mercy on the score of youth (the prisoner is twenty-four years of age) and absence of motive. Sentence of death was pronounced.

THE Inspector-General of Police has noticed in appeals coming before him, where inquiries have been made by Assistant Superintendents, that statements in the vernacular given in those inquiries are very often translated in full into English for the use of the Assistant Superintendents. This practice, which points to the inability of those officers to read the vernacular, Mr. Hammick thinks, must cease at once; and he has accordingly issued an order to that effect. It is of great importance that Assistant Superintendents of Police should be able to read the vernacular, and the Inspector-General is of opinion that every Assistant Superintendent of more than a few months' standing should know enough of the vernacular to understand any statement of evidence when read out to him. All Superintendents have been requested to see in future that in all inquiries made by their Assistants no written translations are made of vernacular papers, and that the papers are read out to the Assistant Superintendent in the vernacular, and he should pass his orders after making such notes as he requires in his own handwriting. When examining Assistant Superintendents' records, inspecting officers have been requested to see that no written translations have been made of vernacular pepers for the Assistants' use by their office establishments.

THE courtesies shown to the Italian fleet now at Portsmouth are proving a great trial to the temper of our French neighbours, who affect to see in them a countermove to the effusive demonstrations of friendship between the French and Russian sailors indulged in at Kiel. The *Debats*, in particular, is upset by the Duke of Genoa and his officers having attended an official reception on board the Victory, and opines that there is much more in this than meets the eye. The *Jour* goes even further, and upbraids the Duke, a Prince whose family owes it to France that it is now reigning over a United Italy, for having "doffed his cap on the quarterdeck where one of the most formidable enemies of France was shot down."

IN the latest crop report, dated July 29th, it is stated that in Burdwan and the Presidency Divisions of Bengal the rainfall is still scanty, and some apprehension is being felt. The prospects elsewhere are satisfactory. Reports from Bombay are that more rain is urgently wanted in Sind and parts of the Deccan and the Carnatic. There has been a good rainfall all over the Punjab except Multan and Peshawar: the crops in the Hissar and Umballa Divisions have particularly benefited by the recent rainfall.

SURELY one of the pettiest ways which the French have ever adopted of showing their spitefulness towards the English in Egypt is that taken by the French Consul in Cairo, who has just expelled from the country a French journalist, M. Campana, for no other offence than that of being a member of the staff of the *Progres*, a newspaper started to defend the policy of the agents of the British occupation and to combat that preached by the *Journal Egyptien*. The Alexandria correspondent of the *Times* says of M. Campana that he is an able writer, whose clever replies to the notorious *Journal Egyptien* seem to have keenly stung certain clamorous French residents.

THE Brussels *Soir* published, on July 15, an undated telegram announcing that Lieut. Janssens has been killed in an engagement with the Arabs at Doruma, situated at the sources of the Bomon on the north-east frontier of the Congo State.

AFTER a hearing ex[illegible] over several days, the Worrall divorce suit ended, on July 17, in the jury finding that Mrs. Worrall and the Rev. H. W. Jones had been guilty of the misconduct complained of. The co-respondent was formerly curate of St. Mary's Church, Hulme, Manchester. Mr. Justice Lawrance granted the petitioner a decree nisi, condemned the the co-respondent in costs, and gave the petitioner the custody of the children.

PRESIDENT FAURE received the new Spanish Ambassador in Paris on July 13, when very warm expressions of a desire to maintain friendship between the [illegible] countries were uttered on both sides.

THE *Times'* special correspondent in Havana sends some interesting particulars regarding the present situation in the island. He says that the Government troops continue inactive, alleging that they have orders to act only on the defensive. Reinforcements of thirty-seven officers and 1,400 men have arrived in Havana from Spain. The Spanish troops are suffering severely from yellow fever and other diseases. An insurgent expedition, with supplies, arms, ammunition, and two pieces of artillery, landed at the beginning of July about forty miles east of Santiago. The insurgents are now estimated to number 12,000 men armed with rifles or guns, and from 12,000 to 15,000 armed with cutlasses. The feeling is growing stronger, among owners of property especially, that either a protectorate by the United States of annexation to the Republic will be the only means of insuring a permanent settlement of the present crisis. A later telegram from the *Times'* special correspondent reports that an attack has been made by insurgents on Gen. Martinez Campos while he was marching from Manzanillo to Bayamo with an escort of 200 men. A general and two officers who were with the party were killed, and there were "other casualties," but Gen. Martinez Campos succeeded in breaking through the insurgent lines, and reached Bayamo.

IN the Chamber of Duputies, on July 13, the Government was defeated, by 438 against 2, on a motion of M. de Boisserin calling for a reorganisation of the Supreme Council of the Legion of Honour, thereby blaming the Council for not removing from its rolls the name of M. Eiffel, who had been implicated in the Panama scandals. The Chamber was afterwards prorogued.

THE London and North-Western Railway Company made an important addition to their Scotch train service by despatching a new express from Euston at 8 p.m., on July 15, timed to reach Aberdeen at 7 a.m., on July 16. The train, which performed the journey fourteen minutes under the billed time, will not affect the running of the ten o'clock express, which reaches Edinburgh at 7 in the morning and Aberdeen at 10-40, nor the Scotch trains despatched at 8-50 and midnight each night from Euston.

IT is reported (according to the *Westminster*) that a marriage may possibly be arranged between Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holestein (daughter of Prince and Princess Christian) and Prince Maximilian of Baden, the nephew and presumptive heir of the Grand Duke of Baden. Prince Maximilian, who was staying at Windsor Castle last week on a visit to the Queen, was born in July, 1867, and he is the only son of Prince William of Baden, by his marriage with the Duchess Marie of Leuchtenberg who is a grand-daughter of the Emperor Nicholas.

QUEEN CHRISTIAN and her children have (says the Madrid correspondent of the *Standard*) lost the legacy of Don Alexandro Soler because he had made a mistake in drawing up his will, which is thereby rendered null and void. The Spanish law requires all holograph wills to be written by the testator on a sheet of stamped paper of the current year. Don Alexandro Soler wrote his will in 1895, upon paper stamped in the year 1894. When the executors wanted to prove the will, and submitted it to the "abogados del Estado," the State officials instantly pronounced the will worthless. Don Alexandro Soler must, in consequence, be considered to have died intestate. As he was a foundling and had no legal or natural heirs who could claim his property under the law of intestacy, it is the State, and virtually the Treasury, that will now be entitled to his fortune. It is quite a windfall for the Exchequer, as the financial year ended June 30 last showed a deficit of £1,800,000 and several millions of pesetas are not to be disdained in the present condition of Spansh finance. The discovery thus made by the State officials is rather cruel for several poor families and proteges of Don Alexandro Soler to whom he had left handsome legacies, and Queen Christina and her children lose more than £60,000. Everything has been strange in the life of the adopted son of the Duke and Duchess of San Fernando, whose mysterious origin and romantic connection with the proudest houses of the Castilian nobility had so often excited interest in the Spanish capital, where the singular breakdown of his will has again caused much sensation. Many Spaniards gallantly regret that no court of equity can set aside the fiscal regulations which thus prevent the carrying out of the clearly-worded will of a testator.

SOME time ago a German subject was murdered in Morocco. The German Minister received instructions to demand from the Sultan an indemnity of $40,000. He did so, but merely got laughed at for his pains. Accordingly, a day or two ago, a small German squadron arrived at Tangier to support the claim. This has put France on the *qui vive*, especially as it is hinted that the Germans may possibly occupy Rabat and Casabianca pending a settlement of the difficulty. The French appear to think they have an almost proprietary interest in Morocco, as witness our own unpleasantnesses with them three or four years ago. They look upon it as almost a personal grievance if any other Power, except, perhaps, Spain, interferes in Moroccan affairs to the slightest degree. The *Debats* finds it difficult to anticipate that any good can come out of the step into which the German Government has allowed itself to be pushed by its representative. If the measure succeeds it will have constituted a deplorable precedent, and one which can only render future diplomatic relations with Morocco singularly delicate. "If it be decided to use force and to exact guarantees," proceeds the *Debats*, "the event will be still more annoying and infinitely regrettable for all the Powers which are interested in the maintenance of the *status quo* in Morocco. France, it is well known, owing to her situation in Algeria, is directly interested in the maintenance of the *status quo* in the neighbouring empire, and she can hardly look without anxiety upon a step which may end in compromising the situation." Judging from language like this one would be almost justified in concluding that France intends to offer a protest if the Germnans proceed any further in the matter, in which event the relations of the two Powers might become very strained.

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

MESSRS FRAMJI HORMUSJEE AND Co's Cotton Circular, dated Hongkong July 17, says:—Barring an advance of $¼ to 1 in approved threads, there was not much of a rise in rates during the past fortnight. Demand, however, at current rates was very strong, and had holders shown firmness in sympathy with the advance in Bombay, where rates under speculation are reported well-night $2 to 2½ higher than the level here, a very significant rise in prices would have been experienced. But the present favourable rate of exchange militated very strongly against any obduracy on the part of sellers. They were on the score of the present rise in exchange rather anxious quitters, with the result that the total of sales during the past fortnight has run up to 8,400 bales consisting of

2,800 bales	of No. 20	sold at	Dols. 78	to	Dols. 83 and 85
800	,,	,, 16	,,	,, 68½	to	,, 81
1,000	,,	,, 12	,,	,, 65	to	,, 75
3,500	,,	,, 10	,,	,, 60	to	,, 72 and 76
300	,,	,, 8-6	,,	,, 58	to	,, 67½

Nos. 20 and 10 were the counts in extensive request. In relation to the extent of its previous demand, No. 16 can also be said to have improved in demand, and more inquiry would have been experienced for it at this time of the year, but for the impediment of exportations of this count from Japan for Shanghai. No. 12 was moderately in request. Deliveries taken in comparison with demand are still very slow. Arrivals during the period have been of 8,500 bales, which, being moderate, have in conjunction with large off-take reduced unsold stocks to 31,000 bales, consisting of about 10,500 bales of No. 20—8,000 of 16—500 of 12—11,000 of 10—and 15,000 of 8/6. Exchange on India is quoted at Rs. 195¼ wire and 195½ post.

In Shanghai, though not a very brisk, a very steady demand was experienced, and an improvement of Tl. ¼ to Tl. ¾ was obtained owing to favourable advices from the country markets of Szechuen, Chefoo, and the River Ports. No. 20 was most sought for; the other counts, *viz.*, 16s and 10s were, but in moderate inquiry. Sales amount to 5,000 bales comprising 2,500 of No. 20—1,600 of 16—and 900 of 10. Unsold stocks are computed at about 13,000 bales. Exchange has been advised at Tls. 273 wire, and Tls. 273½ post.

Permission having been granted to import foreign machinery into Shanghai, the first commercial result of the termination of the Chino-Japan war manifested itself in a concrete shape in that city during the past fortnight by the starting of a project, long since contemplated, for a Cotton mill called the "Ewo Cotton Sg. and Wg. Co., Ld.," under the direction of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. with a capital of a million taels. Like schemes under British, Japanese, American and other foreign auspices are said to be in prospect, and the prospect may well at first sight appear appalling for the Indian industry, but the course of events will eventually testify that Bombay being in the very heart and centre of districts growing the most suitable Cotton for cheap manufacture may well put its competitors in the Far East at a distance. Probably the Japanese industry working on the same level with China as regards raw material will have to bear the worst of the competition to perhaps the advantage of Bombay.

The Japanese are now again somewhat heavily in the American market for Cotton, and well they may be so far the higher counts. For 16s. and 20s. worked from Indian Cotton prices are cheap enough, viz. dlrs. 80½ and 82½ respectively.

THREE PANTHERS IN FOUR DAYS.

THE young Maharajah of Jeypore (Vizagapatam Agency Tracts), a pupil of Mr. Marsh, writes to us:—"On Monday, the 22nd ultimo, at 1 P.M. I received news from Sanokandi, a village 5 miles from Jeypore, that a panther had killed a cow the previous night. I started at 4 o'clock; but, owing to bad roads, did not arrive before 6 o'clock. I got into the machan that had been prepared for me at 7 o'clock. There was very heavy rain, and the night was very dark. The panther came at 8 o'clock. I heard the noise of the panther feeding on the kill, and, aiming at the spot I judged the panther to be in, I fired, and luckily struck the beast on the right side. He roared when he was struck, and ran about 30 yards. It was too dark to follow him that night, but next morning the villagers found him dead, and brought his carcass to my fort. It measured 7 feet 5¼ inches. On Tuesday, the 23rd idem I received khubber at 3 o'clock that a panther had killed a dog in the village of Umre, 3 miles from Jeypore. As on Monday it was raining hard and very dark, so I had to judge from the crunching of the panther where he was. I got into the machan at 7 o'clock, and had to wait till 9 o'clock for the panther. As on the former occasion I had judged accurately, so I was again fortunate enough to send a bullet into the shoulder, which killed him on the spot. The panther measured 6 feet 10¼ inches. I came home at 10 P.M. On Thursday, the 25th idem, at 3 o'clock khubber of another kill by a panther at Kokabandi, another village near Jeypore, reached me. I started at 4 o'clock. Here the kill was near a house, so a machan was not necessary. I took my station in the house, and loop-holed the wall facing the kill. The panther came at 9 o'clock. The night was clear, so I had a good aim. I fired and sent a bullet right through the head. The panther fell at once and never moved. It was 6 feet 5 inches long. I returned home at 10 o'clock. I have now shot 12 panthers." *Madras Mail.*

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE H. A. D.

THE following memorandum on the abstract return of births and deaths registered in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the month of May is published in the "Residency Orders," of the 1st instant:—

Births.—The total number of births registered during the month of May amounted to 8,104 as compared with 8,693 in the previous month and 6,699 in the corresponding month of the previous year.

Of the sexes born, 4,144 were males and 3960 females, which give a relative proportion of 104 boys to every 100 girls. In all districts, except Wun, the male exceeded the female births.

The birth-rate to population was in the annual proportion of 33·6 per 1,000, and corresponds with the mean of the five previous similar periods.

The urban and rural birth-rate were coincident with the average birth-rate for the province, but the Wun and Basim districts, which are the most backward as regards registration, return a lower rate than the provincial average. In 24 out of the 51 towns in the province the birth-rate was above the average.

The number of still-births recorded but not included in the figures of this return, was 376 as compared with 353 in the previous month. The ratio of still-births to those born alive was 4·6 per cent., and the proportion of males to females born dead as 151 to 100.

Deaths.—The total number of registered deaths was 11,409 as against 10,602 in the previous months. The deaths exceeded the births by 3,305.

The death-rate to population was in the annual ratio of 48 per 1,000 as compared with a similar figure for the corresponding month of the previous year, and 31·2 the mean of the previous five corresponding periods.

Causes of deaths.—Cholera accounted for 1,308 deaths as against 700 in April. The epidemic prevailed in every district, and was distributed as follows:—

Amraoti	395
Ellichpur	122
Wun	83
Basim	271
Akola	342
Buldana	95
Total	1,308

The disease is still progressing, and will probably increase with the advent of the south-west monsoon.

From small-pox 80 deaths were recorded against 91 the previous month. Under Fevers there was a decrease in mortality of 128; under Bowel complaints an increase of 289. The health state of the province during the month was below the average.

IN the Dominion House of Commons a motion condemning the Government for announcing its intention to introduce remedial legislation on the Manitoba schools question next Session was negatived without a division. Sir C. H. Tupper defended the policy of the Government, and said that if the Ministry were defeated in the attempt to settle this troublesome question they would have the satisfaction of knowing that they had fallen in the effort to render justice to the Roman Catholic minority and in the defence of the Constitution.

AT the South-Western police-court, on July 17, Mr. John Burns, M.P., was summoned for assaulting William Sawyer, a valet, living at Brixton. The complainant alleged that on the evening of the 9th inst. he was walking along Lavender Hill when the defendant passed him. He observed, "There's the Battersea cough-drop," on which the defendant said he did not intend to be insulted by a Battersea cad, and struck him in the face. For the defence several witnesses testified that the complainant had used several insulting expressions towards the defendant and flourished his stick in his face. The magistrate said he was satisfied that Mr. Burns had acted in self-defence after provocative language, and dismissed the summons, giving the defendant three guineas costs.

THE CROFT TRADES MARK CASE.

BEFORE Mr. S. D. Roy, Magistrate of Sealdah, the case was taken up on Friday in which Mr. John Croft was charged, at the instance of the Board of Revenue, under sections 447 and 488, I. P. C., and 6 and 7 of the Merchandise Marks Act with fraudulently making and using false trade, marks upon cases of whiskies and brandies, and on bottles containing the liquors, with intent to cause it to be believed that the cases and bottles contained such liquors as they did not contain, the matter having been retransfered to this court by Mr. Collin, the District Magistrate of the 24-Parganas.

Babu Ashutosh Biswas, Government Pleadee, appeared for the prosecution, and Babu Prionath Ghose represented the accused, who was surrendered by Mr. Patrick MacGuire, his bailee.

The petition of Mr. Siddons on which the process was granted showed that in the course of the previous prosecution under section 53 and 61 of the Excise Act, it was disclosed in evidence that Mr. Croft used to manufacture sophisticated whiskies and brandies at his residence in Tangra during the month of January, February and March last, and he sent 35 cases containing five kinds of spirits to Messrs. Mackenzie Lyall and Co. for sale. These and the other goods found on the premises had on them descriptive and caution labels and capsules which it was alleged, were materially untrue as to the place and mode of manufacture and production as well as to the composition and quality of the goods, and Mr. Croft had in thus falsely marking his goods being guilty of the offences punishable under sections 487 and 488 I. P. C., and also under sections 6 and 7 of the Merchandise Mark Act, and the Board of Revenue, L. P. had directed the prosecution of Mr. Croft for these offences.

The contents of the different labels have already been published in detail and it will suffice to give, as a sample, only the following caution label used on the "Empress Brand No. 1 Brandy" with the Empress' face as trade mark:—"Caution—Only genuine when this label bears the signature of the firm. Guaranteed to have been matured in wood before bottling. The blended produce of France and Germany, and bottled by John Croft and Co., at Calcutta, John Croft and Co." The capsules had on them the words, "The W. and S. D. S. A." which stand for "The Wine and Spirits Direct Supply Association." The other labels had on them "We ship only one quality—the best" and other similar expressions.

Babu Prionath Ghose said that the case had just been retransfered to this Court, and he applied for a little time to consider whether or not his client should file an application claiming his right to be tried as a European British subject under the provisions of Chapter XXXIII of the Criminal Procedure Code. His client desired it to be understood that if he ultimately decided to put in this application under Chapter XXXIII, Cr. P. C., it would not be for any other reason than that the last case decided by this Court and the present prosecution were analogous, that the same witnesses would have to be examined in this case, and many of the same points would arise here in regard to some of which his Worship had already held against Mr. Croft.

After some little discussion the Court granted an adjournment till Monday, the 5th instant.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

GOODWOOD STEWARDS' CUP.

THE Steward's Cup value 300 sovs., part in specie, added to a handicap sweepstakes or 10 sovs. each, h. ft.; winners of a handicap after the publication of the weights 4lbs., of one value 200 sovs. 7lbs., of one value 500 sovs. 10lbs. extra; the second to receive 50 sovs. out of the stakes. Entrence 3 sovs. T. Y. C. (6 furlongs.)

Mr Basset's ch f Wise Virgin, by Wisdom—Elizabeth, 3 years H Toon	1
Mr W Newton's ch c Undecided, by Royal Hampton or Harpenden—Bonnie Rosette, 4 years, F Allsopp	2
Baron de Rothschild's bl h Amandier, by Laveret—Aveline, aged, F Finlay	3
Mr Trimmer's b c Bentworth, by Despair—Scampania, 3 years	0
Colonel J T North's ch c Red Heart, by Hilarious or Cherry Ripe—The Sabine, 3 years	0
Mr Smithwick's br c Lesterlin, by Gallinule—Miliora, 3 years	0
Mr Arthur James' ch f Satirical, by Satiety—Chaff, 4 years	0
Sir J Blundell Maple's b h Gangway, by Saraband—Gang Warily, 5 years	0
Mr H McCalmont's b c The Lombard, by Petrarch—Wealth, 3 years	0
Mr R A Oswald's ch c Mena, by Enterprise—Satire, 5 years	0
Col J T North's br c Clwyd, by Beauclerc—Strathbrock, 4 years	0
Mr Brechin's br c Beggar's Opera, by Macheath—Sainte Agatha, 4 years	0
Mr J Ryan's b c Chasseur, by Galopin—Lady Gower, 3 years	0
Mr H McCalmont's ch f Mecca, by Isonomy—Pilgrimage, 4 years	0
Mr A Cohen's br c Golden Ensign, by Castreagh—Mermaid.	0
Mr T Cannon's b c Amphidamas, by Melanion—Ravee, 4 years	0
Mr A Taylor's ch c Bard of Avon, by Exile II.—Avonwick, 4 years	0
Sir W Throckmorton's ch c Arcano, by Mask—Annette, 4 years	0
Mr Geo Dawson's b f Sanderling, by St Simon—Sandiway, 4 years	0
Gen Owen Williams' b c Elgaucho, by Hermit—Pampas Crass, 4 years	0
Mr E Hobson's br f Royal Rose, by Royal Fern—Rosary, 3 years	0
Sir F Johnstone's b c Royal Corrie, by Royal Hampton—Corrie Roy, 3 years	0

(Winner trained by W. T. Robinson, Newmarket.)

Betting: 5 to 1 against Undecided; 10 to 1 against Amandier and 100 to 8 against Wise Virgin. Won by a short head; two lengths between second and third.

THE GOODWOOD STAKES.

The Goodwood Stakes (handicap) of 20 sovs. each, 10ft. and only 5 if declared, with 300 sovs added; winners of any handicap subsequent to the declaration of the weights or any race value 500 sovs. 7lbs., of any two handicps or any race value 1,000 sovs. 10lbs. extra; the second to receive 50 sovs. Two miles and a half. (32 subs.)

Capt Machell's b c Campanajo, by Isobar—Evening Chimes 3yrs, Ward	1
Lord Derby's b c Oleander, by Isonomy—Guelder Rose, 3yrs, Newman	2
Mr E Bonner's ch h Merrywise, by Wisdom—Gaiety, 5yrs O Madden	3
Sir J Blundell Maple's b m Seville, by the Lambkin—Blood Orange, 5 yrs	0
Sir J Duke's ch c Cornbury, by Rosebery—Ceres, 4yrs	0
Sir S Scott's b c Melton Prior, by Melton—Julia, 4yrs	0
Mr T Jenning's, Junior, b f Sacristy, by Hagioscope—Stole 4 yrs	0

(Winner trained by J. Jewitt, Newmarket.)

Betting:—9 to 4 against Merrywise, 6 to 1 against Campanajo, and 100 to 8 against Oleander. Won by four lengths; same between second and third.

GOODWOOD CUP.

The Goodwood Cup, value 300 sovs. (part in specie), added to a sweepstakes of 20 sovs. each, h. ft. (half the sweepstakes to go to the second); three-year-olds 7st. 7lbs., four 8st. 12lbs., five and upwards 9st. 2lbs.; mares and geldings allowed 3lbs.; pure Barbs, Turkish and Arabian horses allowed 28lbs.; horses foaled in the British Colonies or Dependencies allowed 7 lbs., if they have not won in England; winners of races of a mile or upwards value 1,000 sovs. 3lbs., 2,000 sovs. 6lbs., of the Ascot Vase, Alexandra Plate, or Doncaster Cup 8 lbs., twice of 2,000 or once of 4,000 or of the Ascot or Jockey Club Cups 12lbs. extra; four-year-olds and upwards which have never won a race value 500 sovs. allowed 10lbs., unless the winner of a Goodwood Cup; maiden three-year-olds allowed 7lbs., four and upwards 21lbs. Two miles and a half. (20 subs.)

Sealed nominations to be opened after the Newmarket First July Meeting.

H R H The Prince of Wales' b or br c Florizel II, by St Simon—Perdita, 4 years J Watts	1
Lord Penrhyn's ch h Thessalian, by Wisdom—Prickles, 6 years, M Cannon	2

(Winner trained by R. Marsh, Newmarket.) Betting: 100 to 9 on Florizel II. Won by eight lengths.—*Asian.*

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY, NIGHT, AUGUST 4.

10 p.m.	78·4

MONDAY, AUGUST 5.

6 a.m.	78·5
10 a.m.	81·4
3 p.m.	83·4
4 p.m.	80·8

IT is stated in medical periodicals that the number of medical men killed or wounded in the late Chino-Japanese war amounted to the extraordinary proportion of four per cent. of the entire total of the casualties. The chief cause of these fatalities is attributed to the very long range of modern firearms, whereby surgeons attending to the wounded while a battle is going on are far more exposed than formerly to danger from rifle fire. It is doubtful whether it will be practicable to carry on bandaging operations during an action much further back from the front than at present, because the first help must be given to the wounded as near as possible to where the fighting is going on.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair, and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemists and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations and buy only Rowlands' Macassar Oil, of 20, Hatton Garden, London.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

ACCORDING to the experiments of Dr. Kijanozin, of Kieff University, bacteria are useful in the animal economy, and help the assimilation of nitrogen in the bowels. Dogs kept in sterilised air and fed with food free of bacteria were found to fail in assimilating nitrogenous matter, and it is supposed that micro-organisms help in the decomposition and peptonising of nitrogenous matter in the intestine. The dogs lost weight, and some died in the course of the experiments.

The camel is usually believed to be the animal which can best do without water; but Mr. Gorman, of Cambridge, Mass., U. S., has found a little rodent on the arid plains near the Rocky Mountains which lives for weeks and months without water. The sand is burning, the vegetation all withered up, yet these mice survive. Mr. Gorman tested the matter by putting some in a cage on the 1st of October last, and feeding them with dry food, Indian corn, and grass seeds. After nearly four months they seemed in perfect health, and capable of going on for other four. Yet they had not received a single drop of water.

The real nature of "argon" is still a moot point with chemists, and Mendeleef has recently expressed the opinion that it is neither a new element nor a mixture nor a compound, but simply a form of nitrogen, what he calls a "polymer of nitrogen," in fact, three atoms of nitrogen in one molecule. There is, however, a probability that it is an element with a hexatomic molecule. M. Gorbow, on the other hand, regards it as nitrogen silicide.

The "ornithorynchus," or "mole with webbed feet and the bill of a duck," has evidently a poison gland connected with the spurs of his hind feet. According to Mr. Stewart, the gland is venomous at a certain season, and dogs wounded by the spur have been attacked with somnolence and killed.

Mr. Stewart has also studied the activity of certain small animals by means of a revolving cage and automatic register. He finds that rats and mice prefer to work for twelve hours by night and rest for twelve hours by day. During the night they would work "off and on," however, with rests between. In winter the squirrel worked in the morning from 20 minutes to 2 hours, and rested all the remainder of the 24 hours. The richer the food of these animals was in protein, the greater their activity. Fatty substances had a contrary effect. Alcohol did not distinctly affect the work of rats. All the animals, like the poet Goethe, did more work when the barometer was high.

It is generally supposed that the musculer heating caused by the act of raising a burden is equal to that due to the act of lowering it. According to the recent experiments of M. Chauvean, however, the work of lifting produces more heating than the work of lowering.

Mr. Newnham Brown, of Reigate, has in his garden a white moss-rose tree, which twice during this season has produced a flower half-white, half-red, all the others being white. The white and red do not melt into each other, but are sharply defined, one petal, in fact, being half-red, half-white. According to Mr. W. Botting Helmsley, who writes in "Nature," there are several varieties of rose which "revert" or "sport" in this manner to the ancestral colour. The striped white and red "York and Lancaster" rose is an example. Generally, the proportions of red and white are the same in any two flowers, but sometimes a pure pink, if not also a pure white, flower is seen. This reversion is ascribed to an imperfect blending of the parent stock, and as any vegetative bud of a plant is capable of producing any or all of the organs of the whole plant, or when detached from the parent plant or similar organism, it follows that in a cross-bred variety, which is not constant, or "fixed," any vegetative bud may produce the cross or the parent forms.

The dolomite rock of the Basses-Pyrenees between Leren and St. Pe-de-Leren is so hard that it connot be worked by ordinary means, and yet its heaviness renders it useful in foundations and dams, especially where the fury of a torrent has to be resisted. Engineeers have, therefore, lately fallen back on the old method of breaking it up by flames, in order to make blocks for a new "barrage" at St. Pe-de-Leren.

The gigantic fossil birds recently unearthed in the tertiary strata of Patagonia by Senors Carlos and Florentino Ameghino were like those of Madagascar, wingless, but otherwise very different. The region of Southern Patagonia, where they were found, is now a picturesque but sterile and waterless desert, described as "a country in ruins." The dry gravelly strata is probably of eocene age, and abounds in fossils of herbivorous mammifers easy to discover. More than fifteen species of giant birds have been observed in them. Of these, the Phororhacos inflatus is best known, and by its large beak hooked like an eagle's, but with teeth near the point, resembles the Dronte ("Didus ineptus") and the Aphanapterix, which became extinct in the Mauritius in the 17th century. It was about the size of an ostrich, but stouter, and the Phororhacos longissimus was about a third larger, and comparable to the Dinornis.

The Brontornis Burmeisteri, however, was still more massive, though its beak was shorter, and it measured over 13 feet in height. It was, therefore, the biggest bird known. The Dinornis and its congeners lived on vegetables, but these Patagonian birds, according to Ameghino, probably fed on reptiles and molluscs, as well as roots and berries. At the close of the chalk period, reptiles, especially dinosaurian lizards, were rife in Patagonia. Just as the Balæniceps of the present epoch have destroyed many young crocodiles on the White Nile, as the Serpentaria of South Africa preys on snakes, so these Patagonian birds would seem to have killed snakes and lizards with their powerful claws and beaks, both in the marshes and on the dry land.

Mr. A. R. List is exhibiting his collection of performing animals, which all but realises the prophecy of the lion and the lamb lying down together, at the Jardin d'Acclimation, Paris. They are all gathered in one large circular cage, and number 5 lions, 3 tigers, 2 leopards, 2 panthers, an Indian black bear, a white Russian bear, pumas, and big dogs. They live apart, but as soon as they meet together in the common cage begin to play with each other, and when the tamer appears they gather round and caress him. After this he puts them through their exercises, which include dogs jumping over lions, tigers leaping through hoops, and the tamer and the dogs lying down on the lions and tigers as on a bed, &c. The act which is most applauded consists in two tigers drawing a little carriage into which the black bear mounts, while a leopard takes his seat on the box as driver, and two dogs stand on their hind legs as footmen. Strange to say, these well-bred animals are not full fed, but eat their meal in public after the performance, with gusto but without voracity.

M. Gaston Tissandier, the well-known Frenchman of science, was invited by Mr. List to enter the cage with the assurance that there was "no danger," and he complied. "I threw my eyes on the wild animals around me," says M. Tissandier; "they regarded me with astonishment. Mr. List called the lions. They came to us, and the tamer caressed them. Two approached me, and I stroked their foreheads; they had much good grace. Another lion approached me, and, lowering his head, took hold of me. I saw him open his jaws and take me by the calf; I was a little 'funky,' but remained absolutely immovable. I felt the teeth of the lion, but he pressed them quite gently, and then let go." "He wants to play," said the tamer, at the same time getting his guest out of the cage. "I shall preserve an excellent souvenir of that strange call," says the savant, who, while advising his readers to see the performance, does not consider it necessary for them to enter the cage.

Mr. W. S. Bruce has given an account of the fire which occurred at Ben Nevis Observatory on June 19th last, during a fall of snow. Between 2 and 3 p.m. the telegraph instrument was heard to click, and an observer noted the time, when suddenly the whole room was filled with light, accompanied by a deafening roar. A pillar of smoke came from the telegraph instrument and stove pipe. The observer on duty imagined that his hair was singed, but this was not the case. The Observatory, however, was set on fire. A second flash hurled two boxes and a small picture which were near a lightning protector across the kitchen, and also damaged the electric bell in the visitors' room, besides harming other electrical apparatus, including "plate" and "vacuum" lightning guards.

During a recent test of carrier pigeons made on the Eiffel Tower with 60,000 birds from various French stations, the first bird covered 93½ miles at a speed of 47 miles an hour, and other birds made 264 miles at a speed of 43 miles an hour. These rates are lower than in former years. In 1860 a pigeon flew from Blois to Dijon, a stretch of 290 miles, in 4 hours 46 minutes, or at the rate of 60 miles an hour, and still higher velocities have been attained.

In consequence of the General Election, the Society of Chemical Industry have postponed their annual meeting till July 31st. It will be held at Leeds, and a large number of interesting papers are to be read.

Three botanists who have benefited by the Kew training have recently been appointed to botanical posts abroad, namely, Mr. C. H. Humphries and Mr. J. C. Moore, as curators of the Botanic Stations of Aburi, on the Gold Coasts, and St. Lucia, in the West Indies, respectively, and Mr. H. McMillan as head gardner to the Royal Botanic Gardens of Paradeniya, in Ceylon.

GOOD-BYE FOR EVER.

A DOCTOR'S ADVICE TO A DESPAIRING WOMAN.

[From the *Burnley Gazette*.]

BURNLEY gossip has been busy concerning the happy release of Miss Emily Poucher, of 96, Abel-street, Burnley, England, and her story will be read with interest. The *Burnley Gazette* interviewed Miss Poucher, who said, "I have suffered terribly from indigestion. I was broken down for over four years. Sometimes I would mend a little, but only for a few days. During the whole four years I could do very little, but I was restored to perfect health by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

"I was broken down."

"How did it all begin?"

"I started with biliousness, sick headache, and general weakness. I kept up a pretty fair appetite, but my food never seemed to do me any good. Exertion of any sort felt awful drudgery, and I got thoroughly worn out and weary. Night after night I was unable to get a wink of sleep, and our folks had to wrap me in hot blankets, because of the cramp in my limbs. I had four different doctors, but I got so bad that I lost all interest in life, and longed to fall asleep and wake no more. I went to Lincolnshire to see what country air would do. I hadn't been there many days when I felt worse, and decided to come home. I thought it was all over, and that I had better die at home. Before I left I had some talk with the village doctor. He noticed how ill I was, and we had a chat about my case. He said the best thing I could do was to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. When I reached home I told our folks what the doctor had said, and it seems someone else had recommended them to mother while I was away. So we decided to try them. Soon I began to feel decidedly better. I kept on taking them, and before the second box was finished I was better than I had been for five years. This was less than a fortnight after taking the first dose. People were surprised to see me for they all thought they had bid me "good-bye" for ever. I improved every week, and have not had a day's illness since. In fact I feel years younger than I did four years since."

"I was back again at work."

"And do you ascribe all this change to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills?"

"Certainly. I have taken nothing else since I started with them. They have made a different girl of me altogether."

The above are the facts written down as given, willingly and gratefully, by Miss Poucher and her mother. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are an unfailing cure for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, locomotor ataxy, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, and prostration; also diseases of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, &c. They are a splendid tonic, and restore pale and sallow complexions to the glow of health, a specific for all troubles peculiar to the female sex, and in men cure all cases arising from worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing cure for all diseases caused by a tropical climate; also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, locomotor ataxy, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, and prostration; also diseases of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are a splendid tonic, and restore pale and sallow complexions to the glow of health; a specific for all troubles peculiar to the female sex; and in men they effect a radical cure of all cases arising from worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, of 46, Holborn Viaduct, London, England, represented wholesale and retail by Messrs. Treacher & Co., Ltd., by whom the Pills will be sent to any part of India in glass bottles, with pink wrapper bearing the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Special prices for quantities. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred.

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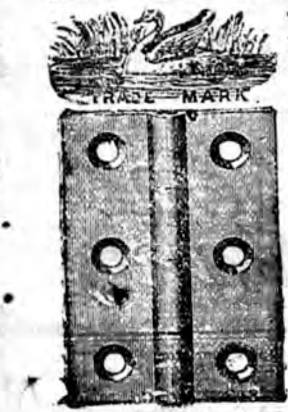

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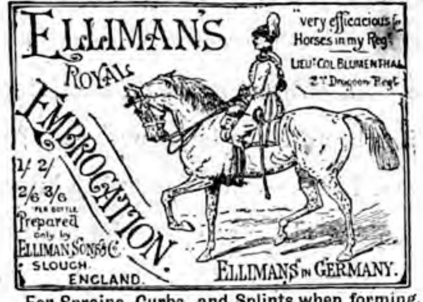

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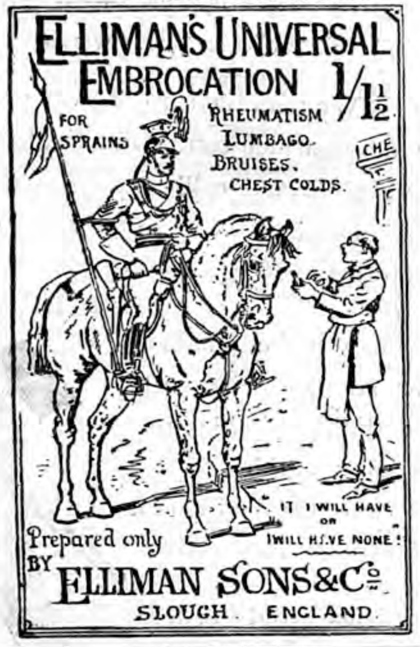

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The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

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GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

Yours obediently,
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Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.

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I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.

On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life.

I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

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They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure without the slightest inconvenience, and it is their *peculiar property that the first dose* completely arrests the frequent tendency of *those diseases to attack some vital* part, and at the same time their action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate persons.

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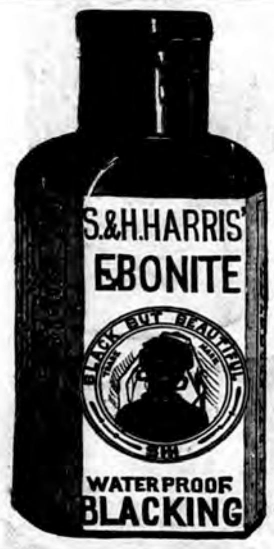

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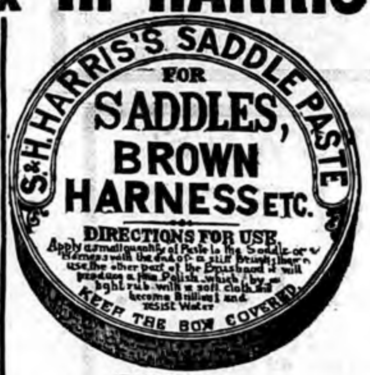

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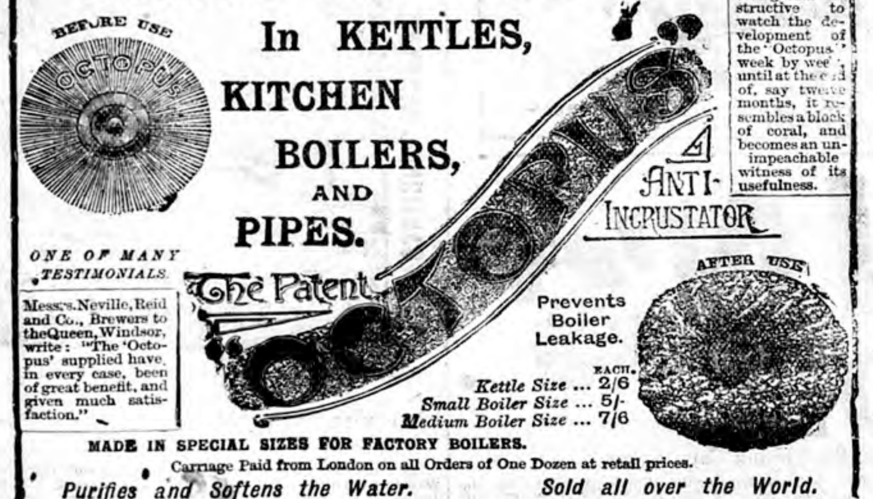

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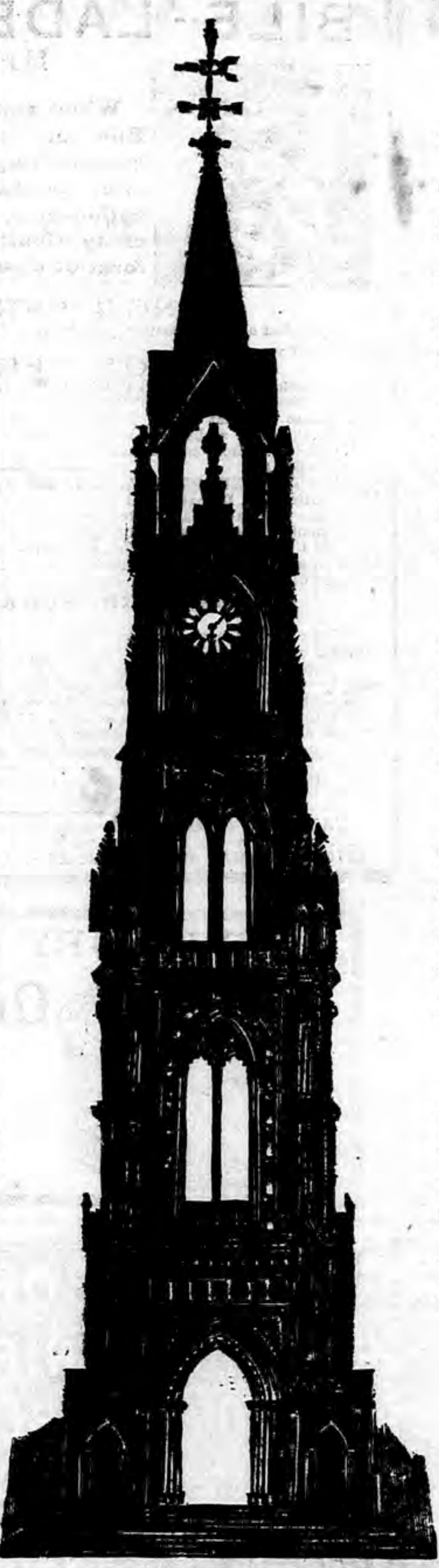
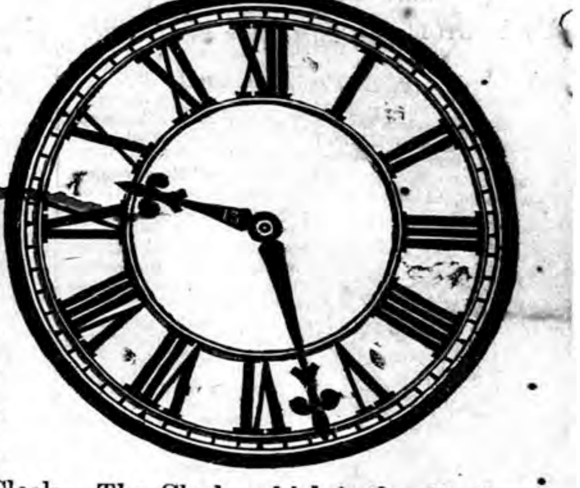


TOWER AND TURRET CLOCKS.



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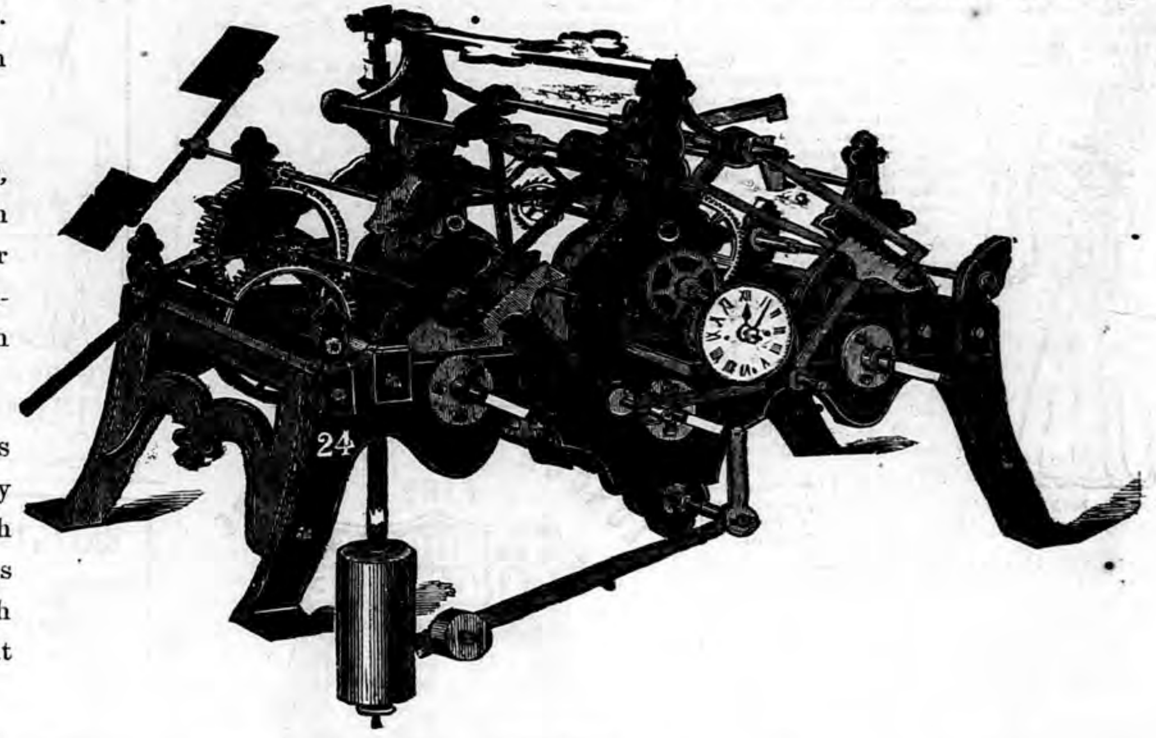

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